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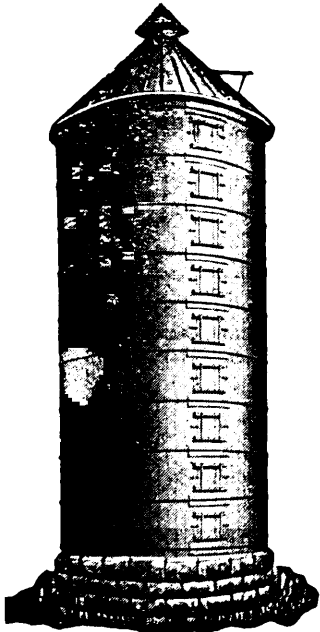
CONTENTS

	Page
FRONTISPIECE—Sir William Macdonald	2
The Late Sir William Macdonald—Dr. Lochead	3
Macdonald College Contingent C.O.T.C.—Prof. H. Barton	5
EDITORIAL	9
AGRICULTURE:	
Canada and Oleo-Margarine—W. Sadler, M.Sc.	12
The Sheep Industry in Quebec—A.H., '20	16
Present Day Opportunities in Agriculture—E. M. Taylor, Agric. '18.	17
The Production of Red Clover Seed in Quebec—J. B. S., Agric. '20.	20
The Apple Scab and its Control—F. B. K., '18	21
SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS:	
The Teachers' Initiation—D. A. H.	23
Mastery for Service—M. F.	25
HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE:	
A Foreword—Miss Hill	29
Household Science Song	28
FACULTY ITEMS	29
ALUMNI:	
Agricultural Undergraduates	32
School for Teachers	33
Household Science	34
MACDONALD COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NOTES..	35
COLLEGE LIFE	41
MACDONALD IN KHAKI	54
MACDONALD'S ROLL OF HONOUR	57
ATHLETICS	67
IN LIGHTER VEIN	70

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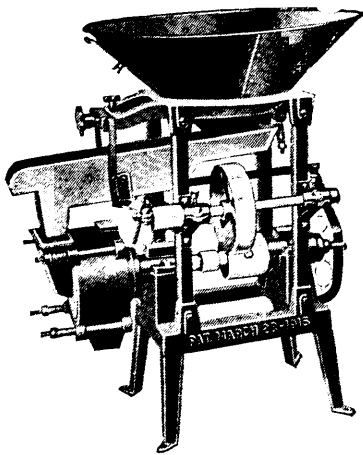
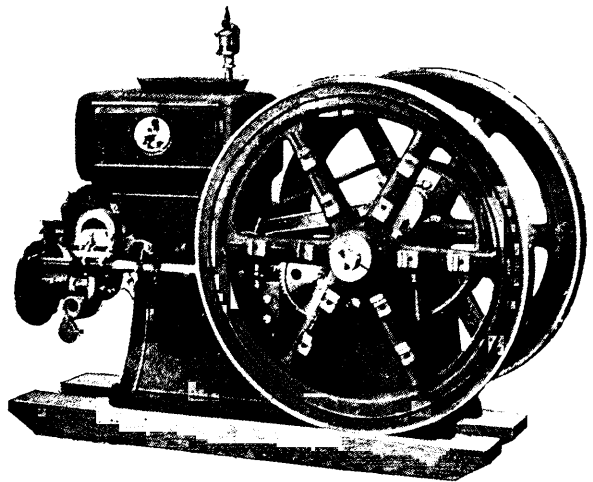
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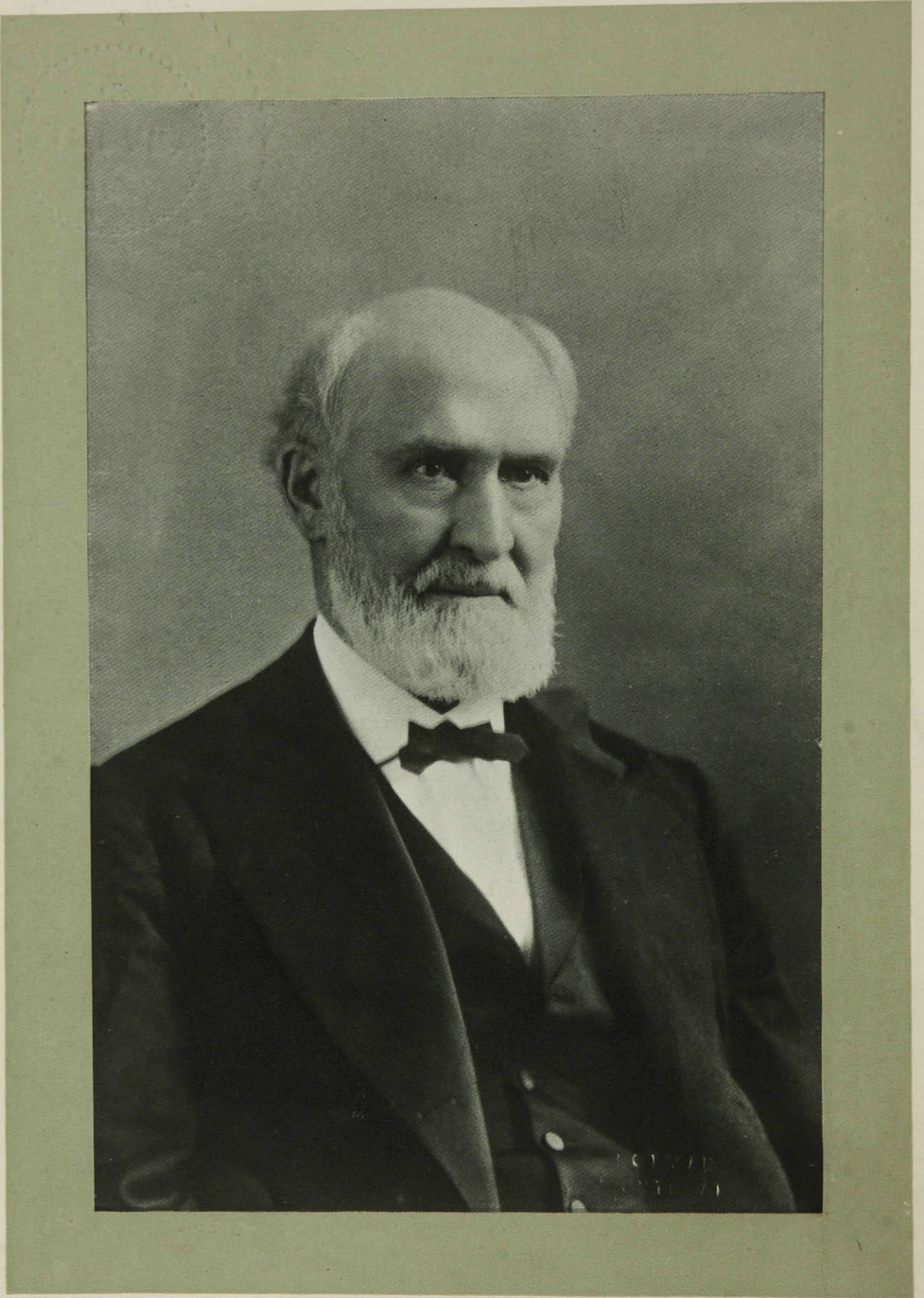
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SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

The Late Sir William Macdonald

IN the death of Sir William Macdonald on June 9th last, Canada lost her most generous benefactor. His gifts for educational purposes were large, even for a wealthy man, and his most outstanding gift was undoubtedly Macdonald College. The story of his benefactions is full of interest, for it shows how a man, immersed in a large business enterprise, became imbued with the idea that Canada needed trained men if her great resources were to be developed and utilized for the benefit and uplift of the country as a whole. His first gifts to McGill were in the form of scholarships that enabled men students to enter and take advantage of the courses offered in Arts and Science. Gradually his interest grew, and he realized the need for greater equipment at the university. His next gifts of the magnificent Engineering, Chemistry and Physics Buildings made it possible for students in these departments to receive a training second to none in the world.

With the intuition of a great man, Sir William saw clearly that the true foundation of a country's prosperity was the agricultural industry, also that the industry must be carried on intelligently and by the application of the latest discoveries of science. He saw, too, that the most effective means of attaining this end was the education of the young people by better schools, where they might receive a training in the elements of agriculture, and by an agricultural college which would provide teachers and leaders. The last sixteen years of his long life were devoted to the realization

of these ideas. In 1901-02 he gave a large sum of money towards prizes for seed grain competitions among young people. A year later he established manual training schools in twenty-two centres. A year later he built consolidated schools in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces to show how better work could be done under such conditions. In 1905 he founded Macdonald College.

Macdonald College has already exerted a tremendous influence on agriculture and education in Quebec. It is hardly necessary to go into detail, but perhaps a summary of the activities of the college will be interesting even to the readers of this Magazine.

First, *the instruction given to the students in agriculture at the college* has been the means of showing the value of education in agriculture, not only in terms of dollars and cents, but in the increased interest and real pride in progressive farming.

Second, the *Short Courses* in agriculture given every winter at various centres have been the means of helping the young men at home to adopt newer and improved methods, and in many cases to catch a new vision of the dignity of rural life.

Third, the *Extension Work*, carried on by demonstrators and other graduates among the farmers, by means of special meetings and demonstrations, by furthering organizations that make for better marketing and buying, thus proving the value of co-operation, and by frequent visits to farmers requiring aid and advice, has raised the economic level of farm life.

Fourth, the *instruction in home economics* at the college has given the young women a wider outlook on the sphere of influence of women both in the home and the community.

Fifth, the *Extension work* among the women of the country and organized as Homemakers' Clubs, has been the means of bringing the mothers and young women together. The rural problem is in one important aspect a woman's problem, and if her influence can be increased, the conditions in the home, the school, the church and the entire neighborhood will be profoundly bettered in every respect.

Sixth, the *training of the young women for rural teachers* has laid greater emphasis on an education for rural boys and girls that will fit them better for their life work, and enable them to see and enjoy the things that form a part of their environment.

Seventh, the *Extension work* among the schools themselves, encouraging the scholars under supervision to carry on school gardens, home gardens, and plots of grain, the raising of poultry, etc., all with the object of creating an early interest in farm life.

Eighth, the holding of *agricultural conventions* of all kinds at the college has given stimulus and inspiration to the representatives who are privileged to attend.

Ninth, the *publication of bulletins*, and articles in the "Journal of Agriculture" which goes into about 7,000 English homes in this province, and which is edited by the School of Agriculture of Macdonald College; and

Tenth, the *Research work* in many departments have been the means of informing the farmers on the technical and business aspects of their vocation.

Moreover, Macdonald College with its fine equipment has stimulated the agricultural colleges of the other provinces, with the result that their equipment in buildings and staff has been greatly enlarged in recent years.

Sir William was born in 1831 at Glenaladale, Queens Co., Prince Edward Island, and was the son of the Hon. Donald Macdonald, and the grandson of the eighth chief of the Clan Macdonald of Glenaladale, Scotland. He received his education and business training in Charlottetown. In 1854 he moved to Montreal and commenced business as an importer and commission merchant. Subsequently he embarked in the tobacco trade as a merchant and manufacturer.

Those of us who were privileged to meet Sir William frequently during the early days of the College will long remember his strong personality. By persons who did not know him intimately he was considered a hard and unsympathetic man, but in reality he was gentlemanly, genial and sympathetic in social life. He gave many a helping hand to persons in need, and his gifts to charitable institutions were both numerous and large. In business he was intelligent, cautious and diligent, and these qualities enabled him to build up a large business and to amass a fortune. This fortune, however, he expended in the service of his fellow-men, and the name of Macdonald will be gratefully remembered for all time to come. The painting of Sir William, presented to the College by T. H. Stewart, Esq., and hung in the Library, should be approached in a reverent kindly spirit by all the present students who are enjoying the splendid facilities put at their disposal by a generous open-hearted well-wisher.

W. LOCHHEAD.

Macdonald College Contingent

C.O.T.C.

Prof. H. Barton.

THE Officers' Training Corps of Macdonald College was organized in the Fall of 1914 by the Principal, Major Harrison. The work during the winter of 1914 and 1915 was carried on under difficulties. Among the students and staff members who participated, Major Harrison was the only qualified officer available. A few others had a little military experience, but not sufficient to be of great assistance at the outset. It required considerable time to obtain equipment and the organization of the work had to be gradually adjusted with the various college activities. No outside assistance was obtained, no special time was available, and the work was entirely optional. Nevertheless, while the awkward squad stage seemed a long one, real progress was made, the most important result of which was perhaps, a foundation for the years to follow.

During the College year 1915 and 1916 the work was still voluntary. Considerable equipment, including uniforms, had been obtained; a more complete or-

ganization with provisional officers and non-coms. was effected, and the Officer's Training Corps began to show some concrete results of what, for some time before, had, to many, seemed a slow and somewhat monotonous progress. A number from the corps enlisted and in the spring five men received the "A Certificate."

In the Fall of 1916 it was possible to effect quite a complete military organization. The work had been made compulsory for the entire student body; the course had been well worked out; a definite place had been assigned in the time table; the equipment had been added to, and was now complete; qualified officers and instructors were available; and thus the corps became really established.

The following extract from the report to the G.S.O., M.D.4, shows, in some detail, the progress of the work from year to year, the present plan of operation, and the results obtained thus far from a military standpoint:—

Tabular Review, 1914-1917.

Year (Oct. to April.)	Strength— Officers.	Strength— Men.	Number of "Efficient" at end of session.	Number of drill and field parades.	Number of musketry parades.	Number of B. F. & P. T. parades.	Number of lectures.	Total hours per week.	Number of extra parades or lectures for special classes.	Number of A. certificates granted.
1914-15	1	175	—	25	13	—	5	11½	10	—
1915-16	5	122	81	40	15	—	12	3	20	5
1916-17	6	88	66	45	22	19	25	4¾	30	12

- (a) B. certificates granted in 1916-17..... 4
- (b) One parade or one lecture is taken as being of 45 minutes' duration. Half of the parades in Column 5 (drill) were, however, of an hour and a half duration.
- (c) In the fourth column on the number efficient, the difference between these figures and the total strength is due largely to men who left the corps to enlist in the C. E. F. during the year.

Attendance was compulsory in 1916-17 for all students.

Number of members who have obtained commissions in the active militia (including C.O.T.C.)	23
Number of former members now officers in the C.E.F.	16
Number of former members now N.C.O's in the C.E.F.	13
Total number of former members now in C.E.F.	75
These figures do not include appointments or enlistments since May, 1917.	

IMPROVEMENTS IN 1916-17 OVER PRECEDING YEARS.

1.—Musketry.

In October, 1916, thirteen officers and members qualified as instructors in elementary musketry, and this work has been carried on throughout the year with the remainder of the corps. A musketry instruction room equipped with target index practice rods and triangle of error outfits has been added to the general facilities, and all members are required to qualify in a simple course in this room before practising in the Range. Changes in the range were also made in order that disappearing and moving targets might be used.

In the qualifying tests held in March, 1917, the members were classified as below, the classification being based on the amendments to C.O.T.C. Reg., as enclosed with your communication of 22nd of February, 1917. (Ref. M.D.4, 34-5-3.)

Number first class shots	11
Number second class shots	55
Number third class shots	9

A Rifle Club composed mainly of members of the C.O.T.C. affords additional practice in musketry throughout the year.

2.—Drill.

The assistance of Sergt.-Major Werry, Instl. Cadre M.D.4, and the experience in infantry training obtained at Valcartier last summer by two of our officers, led to a considerable improvement in this branch of the work.

3.—B. F. and P. T.

The work in B. F. and P. T., undertaken for the first time this year, was given by our Sergt. MacLaurin, who qualified at Camp Borden last summer.

4.—Care of Equipment.

A new armoury and store room has been fitted up, in a readily accessible part of the building, providing racks for arms, shelves for stores, and hangers for clothing specially designed for preservation and fumigation.

There has been no direct loss this year, and only slight depreciation owing to wear and tear.

5.—Finances.

The accounts are now kept, as for a department of the College, by Mr. Ward, the Bursar, who is acting Q.-M. and P.-M. Complete records, regularly audited, are thus assured.

The finances have been provided by private contributions and by the Militia grants for efficiency, officers' pay, etc.

The following time-table, which is in operation during the current session, is a modification of the one in use last year, is planned on a basis of a two-year course, giving all students an elementary knowledge of military affairs—special classes in the first year leading to N.C.O. and to the A. certificate at the end of the second year:—

FIRST YEAR.

(Obligatory for all students not specially exempted.)				
2 Lectures per week...	2 hrs.	University time		
2 Drills " " ...	2 hrs.	" "		
1 musketry " " ...	½ hr.	Students' time		
1 Phys. train. " ...	½ hr.	" "		
Occasional field day.				

SECOND YEAR.**(a) Obligatory for all students not specially exempted.)**

1 Lecture	per week...	1 hr.	University time
2 Drills	" ..	2 hrs.	" "
1 Musketry	" " ..	½ hr.	Students' time
1 Phys. train	" ...	½ hr.	" "
Occasional field day.			

(b) Voluntary extra work for Officers' Course.
2 hrs. per week extra, to be used for lectures or drill and musketry as needed.**THIRD YEAR.****(a) Obligatory for all students not specially exempted.**

1 Drill	per week.....	1 hr.	University time
1 Musketry	per week....	½ hr.	Students' time
Occasional field day.			

(b) Voluntary extra work for Officers' Courses.

As for Second Year, or as arranged for B. (captain's) certificate.

FOURTH YEAR.

Voluntary. As for Third Year.

That the Macdonald C.O.T.C. has made a creditable contribution to the war is evidenced in the figures given in the above report. As to the value of the training given in the corps, there could be no better testimony than that of those who have afterwards joined the C.E.F., taken courses in the various instruction schools, and finally gone through active service at the front. To those who have supported the corps, and endeavored to help it along, it has been very gratifying indeed to have appreciative expressions of its value come back from the men who are in the best position to know. Many such expressions have been received, a number of them coming from men who knew the corps only in its earliest stages, and under its greatest handicaps. Further, it is gratifying to note that the military authorities of M.D.-4 characterized the work as highly satisfactory.

In time of war the direct military value of College time devoted to such work is undoubtedly the paramount consideration. Moreover, the present war has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the country must look for the majority of its military leaders am-

ong the academic classes. The man who, during his College course, receives only an introduction to the military atmosphere, has at least laid a foundation, and the man who qualifies has a good working basis for such leadership in time of need.

That there is an aspect to such work as a definite part of the College curriculum, other than the military contribution, may not have occurred to every one. On what other basis then can a place for military work be justified? The answer to this question can perhaps best be given under some of the more important headings:—

Discipline:

Discipline is a first requisite in military work. It is not, as some might suppose, merely a matter of subordination, valuable as that undoubtedly is; it is given a much broader interpretation, the application of which develops an asset of varied character in the individual. Many a student could be taught no better lesson than one on personal appearance or punctiliousness. True, he may sometimes resent it, but evidence of such resentment is only proof of its need. The very foundation of discipline in the British army, esprit-de-corps, insures its value to the civilian.

Physical Development:

Little explanation or argument is required under this heading. Physical training has long since had an established place in the College course. It is not necessarily dependent upon military operation, but its result is incidental to military training. Moreover, it can be made a feature to advantage through the military channel, and as with other things undertaken by the military results of the system and method adopted must stand the practical test.

Alertness:

No quality is more closely identified with military activity than alertness. No other form of College training can hope to produce so marked a result.

Confidence:

True some students may be supercharged with confidence. On the other hand, a lack of this particular quality is more often evident, and not infrequently accounts for mediocre success or even failure. The College man at Macdonald or elsewhere is being trained for leadership in some capacity. His strength as a leader must depend in large measure upon what may be called tempered self-confidence. His regular course and College experience make for this, but even a little military training will provide a distinct additional amount. Personal responsibility together with mastery of detail and its repeated performance in public, must necessarily make for self-assurance. That it can be developed

through the military process is therefore only reasonable.

It may be argued that in Canada at any rate, not only the officers' training corps, but military work in any form, was almost foreign to, and certainly not regarded as essential in College work before the present war. Against this may be cited the cadet corps and the boy scouts movement as school activities, military work in Colleges in other countries, and finally the fact that the Canadian University authorities have decided to make it a permanent and compulsory feature, not only because of its value to the State, but also because of its value to the individual. It is surely advisable that the men who are fitting themselves for leadership in civilian life, should in times of crises, be prepared to take a part compatible with their position in the community, and in times of peace, constitute a source for military leadership and control.



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"Mastery for Service"

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Editorial

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.

IT is with great regret, that since the last issue of this Magazine, we have to record the death of Sir William Macdonald. No person from this institution heard the news without a strong feeling of personal loss, and without a realization that there had come to an end, the life of a man intimately connected with the welfare of each individual of this college.

He was a man who always avoided publicity, yet he erected many monuments which will keep his name and

memory familiar with posterity. The most magnificent product of his munificence is Macdonald College, destined to have an ever widening field of influence over this Dominion, as the years go by.

For us, the students of this institution, the name of "Macdonald" will always be associated with the many complex phases which go to make our training; and remembrance, appreciation, and reverence will always exist for Sir William Macdonald, the person who in founding this college, made our training possible.

MILITARY SERVICE IN COLLEGE.

Three years ago saw the first establishment of a branch of the "Officers' Training Corps" at this College. At the time that the Corps was formed there was an almost apprehensive feeling among the student body, for it was becoming obvious that this war could not be left to a small professional regular army. And as a consequence of this realization, came the knowledge of our inability to defend ourselves against a modern army.

Canadian Universities, without exception, saw their responsibility and commenced to make preparations for the training of the various students, to take a place as leaders in the great new military organization. That this course of action was justified, events have abundantly proved, for the war still drags on, and the university man has played a great part in it.

Early in the session of 1914 a meeting of the men students of this college took place, with Mr. Ricker, the then President of the Students' Council, in the chair. At this meeting, it was decided to form an Officers' Training Corps, and almost to a man the student body expressed a desire and willingness to participate. Since that time much has happened. The Officers' Training Corps, at first a purely voluntary affair, has become one of the regular and compulsory courses of the college. This is as it should be, for it gives the movement greater organization and stability, and discourages any incipient laxity.

All the causes which led to the impulsive formation of the various Universities' Officers Training Corps, are effective and operating to-day, for dark clouds still loom over a very serious situation. Preparedness is a greater neces-

sity than ever, for who knows how long the war will last, and to what extent our man-power will have to be drained, before our purpose is accomplished.

THE UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

It is now three years since that catastrophe, the war, fell upon us. They have been three years of strain, and three years of sacrifice, during which time our halls and corridors have become more and more deserted, and in keeping with all other colleges, we enter the threshold of a new year, but a shadow of our former selves, a small remaining nucleus still left to carry on our old college traditions and organizations. It behoves us to consider well what our position is, and wherein lies our duty during this period of unprecedented strain.

Our nation is faced with the situation of having to maintain our overseas army intact, and at full strength, and to stimulate and increase production to a maximum at home. This means work, and work spent productively. And we, who are still in our period of training, whose life's work lies ahead, and we who are taking advantage of the winter and its season of agricultural inactivity, in short, we who are fortunate enough to be living in the comfort of this beautiful place and taking the advantages of its magnificent equipment, what of us?

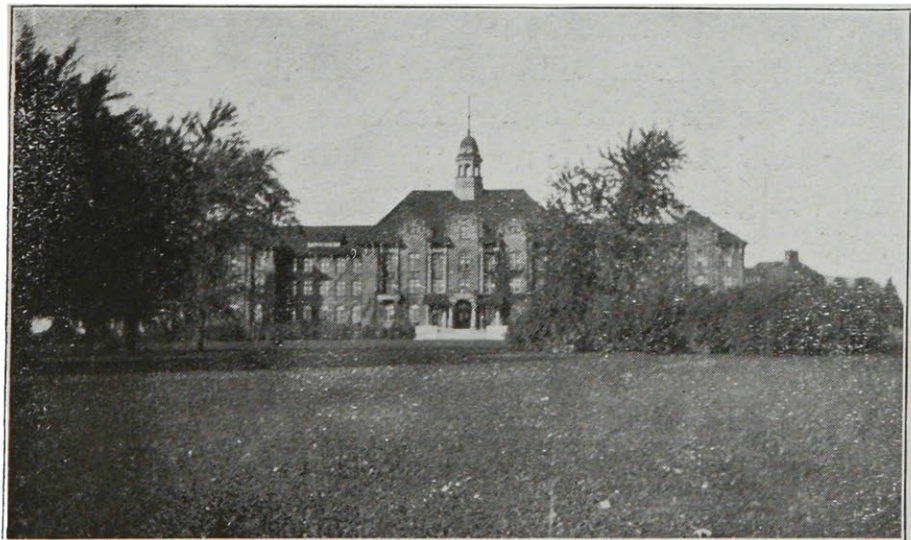
Our duty seems plain. We must see to it that there is no such thing as waste, either waste of material or waste of time. The year's work is ahead of us; let everything we do, even our recreations, be done earnestly and with a zest. Let us esteem it a privilege to be able to continue our studies, and realizing that it is a privilege, let that privilege be not abused, but made of the greatest possible use by hard work and plain living.

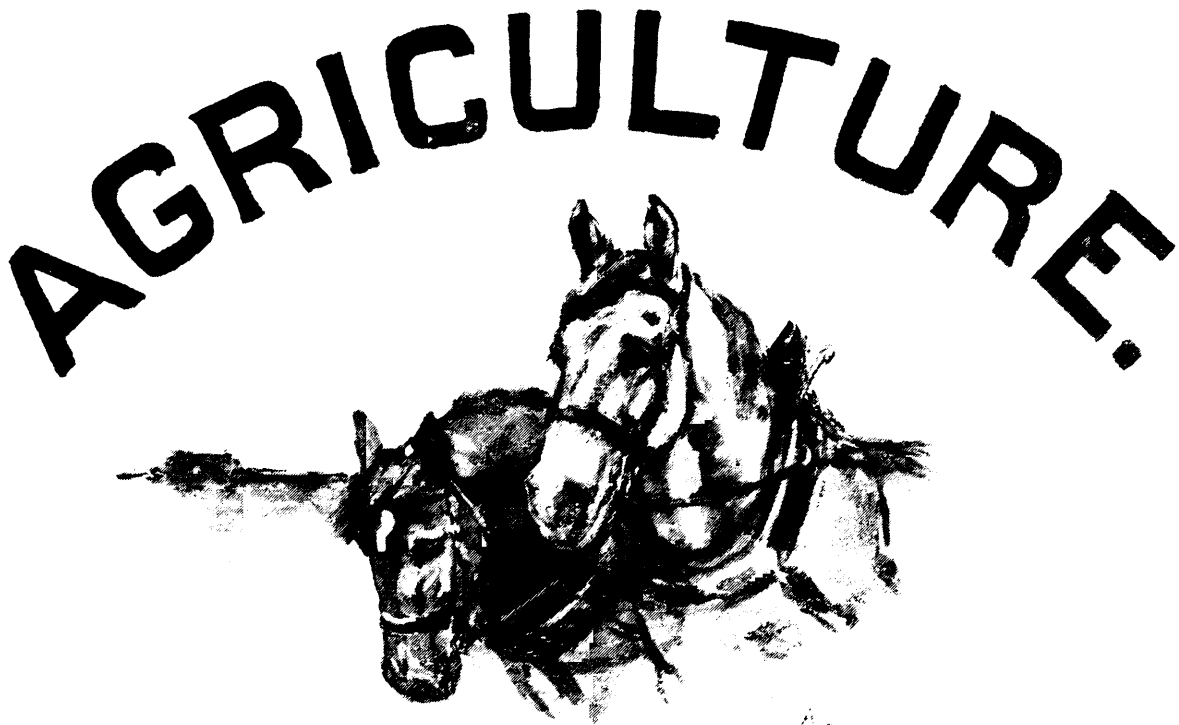
THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF MATTERS AGRICULTURAL.

Before the war the prevalent ideas and opinions regarding the ancient and honorable calling of agriculture, had been slowly, and for many years, undergoing a transition. Now, after three years of war that transition may be said to be complete. Agriculture, the oldest of all trades, has always been the basis of industry, and yet the popular eye has too often regarded it as quite secondary to the great commercial activities of our modern city. Too often has the farmer been the hewer of wood and the drawer of water.

But the present world shortage of food has led to many adjustments of perspective, and prominent among these, is the increasing importance attached to matters agricultural. And to cope with the demands of higher production, the farmer has had to alter his methods, to change from a course always a little cautious and conservative. Agriculture has largely become a specialized industry.

The farmers' present course is to work for greater efficiency and organization in buying, producing, marketing, and in methods of living, and at the same time to conserve that initiative and democratic brotherliness which are his by tradition.





Canada and Oleo-Margarine

Wilfrid Sadler, M.Sc.

I was in a feminine company the other day when the talk turned on war economics, with the inevitable allusion to the substitution of margarine for butter. I found it was generally agreed that the substitution had been a success. "Well," said one, "I bought some butter the other day—the sort we used to use—and put it on the table with the margarine which we have learned to eat. My husband took some, thinking it was margarine, made a wry face, and said, 'It won't do. This margarine economy is beyond me. We must return to butter, even if we lose the war.' I explained to him that he was eating butter, *the* butter, and he said, 'Well I'm hanged!' Now, what do you think of that?"

You are perfectly familiar with the

foregoing gastronomic illustration of the psychological phenomenon of "Taste"; for everybody who is anybody has read "Pebbles on the Shore" by Alpha of the Plough—a famous London journalist; that fascinating collection of talks "not about the war, but written under its shadow and reflecting its greatness in sorrow and joy"; that collection of talks upon almost everything under the sun; "On Choosing a Name," "On Boswell and his Miracle," "On Beer and Porcelain," "On the Intelligent Golf Ball," "On the English Spirit," "On Taste," and so on, and so on. But you have all read it, and having done so, you can be left to ponder over the psychology of Taste.

For some months, a mild controversy

has been exercising the minds of the Canadian people respecting the merits and demerits of allowing the importation and manufacture of oleo-margarine. Formerly, the law has been such that the manufacture, importation, sale, or the being in possession of margarine was subject to penalties of fines and imprisonment. Those who have advocated the amendment of the law have argued that the prevailing price of butter is prohibitive to a large proportion of the population; and that in the interests of health a substitute should be provided at a price within the reach of the consumer. Those who have spoken and written in favor of the law remaining unaltered, have argued that the dairy industry will suffer if the ban be removed; that the consumer will be at the mercy of unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers; and that the innocent and trusting guest at the hotel and at the restaurant will be exactly in the position referred to by "Alpha of the Plough." I have talked with many people within the last few months about margarine, have talked *at* those who would listen to me, and listened to those, and they are of course many, who could increase my store of knowledge. As a result I have appreciated no reason for departing from the conviction I have held from the beginning of the controversy.

A little while ago I wrote to the Press—a perfectly legitimate procedure when one wishes to maintain one's self-respect by enunciating propositions one has every reason to believe are sound—and as that letter represents in a conservative sort of a way my margarine creed, I here reproduce it in part:— . . . "I have one suggestion to make. It is that representations be made to the Federal Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, enjoining upon him, that he institute an

enquiry into the main facts of the case, and establish, if possible, the necessity or non-necessity for the introduction of oleo-margarine. It is the food control department which at the present juncture must be primarily interested in the question; for I take it that while certain foods are to be conserved, it is equally important that the classes of foods obtainable and purchasable must be of such nature that the sustenance of the consuming public is maintained. Herein lies the desirability for some definite action as regards the oleomargarine question. . . . Fats must be obtainable as an article of diet; the present price of butter is such that many of the poorer sections of the community cannot afford to purchase this very necessary commodity. The price to the consumer is not likely to be lowered as far as I can see for some time to come, because the producer cannot afford to do it. The price of butter is determined principally by the cost of production, by the demand, and by the relative value of milk when utilized through other channels. The last mentioned would probably act as a balancing agent." . . .

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association held in Ottawa, a strong resolution was passed in favor of removing the ban upon margarine. Boards of Trade, and Women's Councils closely in touch with the social condition of the cities, have pressed the Government to act speedily, and to permit the use of margarine. Recently the Milk Committee appointed in connection with the Food Control Department has recommended to the Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, that "the manufacture and importation of margarine be permitted under government supervision during the period of abnormal conditions as a war measure only." In the Press

of October 25th, notice was given that an Order-in-Council had been passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, allowing on, and after November the 14th, the manufacture and sale in Canada of oleo-margarine, and its importation free of duty. I have not seen the official order at time of writing, but according to the Press notice, the Order-in-Council is a war measure only, and the Governor-General-in-Council will decide as to the future procedure. Certain definite restrictions are imposed, and certain licenses must be obtained; but until the official order is available, further comment would seem to be undesirable.

The main object achieved by the changing of the law is the provision of a cheap and wholesome substitute for butter. It has been said, as already mentioned, that a hardship would be inflicted upon the dairy industry. I do not think that the dairy industry will suffer, or that the price of butter will perceptibly be decreased. There is a great economic problem to be solved. The production of butter throughout the world has been lessened. As in other commodities, the consumers have suddenly increased, and the producers have decreased. Milk, the raw material from which butter is made, has soared in price, as a direct result of increased cost of production. In addition to the requirements for milk for consumption direct, an all important requirement, milk is in great demand for the manufacture of cheese, and the preparation of condensed milk, and milk powder. The latter products, particularly cheese, are urgently required as food stuffs, and they are designed to conserve more fully the entire food value of milk, than is butter.

In England, shortly after the outbreak

of war, the Board of Agriculture initiated a campaign with the direct object of substituting the making of cheese for the making of butter as a contribution to the national food supply; and as a means whereby the farmer could more profitably dispose of the milk not required for direct consumption. "Special Leaflet No. 41" published by the Board in October 1915, fully states the desires of that department in the direction indicated above; among other points mentioned in this Official Circular is this:—"Under present conditions the use of large quantities of milk for the production of butter is wasteful, since wholesome and economical substitutes for butter are available, and butter contains less than half the food required for its manufacture." These recommendations have been made, and are being continually pressed home, after the most careful investigations, and with a full knowledge of the facts of the case.

Official returns as published by the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa, show that the butter exports of this country have very considerably declined within the last few years. In 1901 there were 16,000,000 lbs. of butter exported, and in 1913 the exports had fallen to 823,000 lbs. Space does not permit my going fully into the reasons for this; they are considered in a paper I published in an English journal in 1915 on "Dairying in Canada." The application, however, is not difficult to discern. Britain has transferred much of the milk she has formerly used for butter-making into other channels, and her home supply is curtailed; she is importing less from Canada than she did some few years ago; the supplies she formerly got from Denmark and Holland are uncertain, as those will know who follow the trend of events; shipping necessities render the

importation of butter from Australasia a difficult matter. Britain not only has the civilian population to feed and nourish, but she is responsible for the feeding of some millions of the troops in the fighting line; and the promise made to the army by Lord Kitchener has been fulfilled; food has never lacked. Fats, of all foods, must be provided both for the Army and Navy, and for the civilian population. The butter supply is precarious, and somebody has to eat substitutes. Thousands of homes cannot possibly afford to purchase butter, at ruling prices, say 45c wholesale, and as high as 50c and 52c retail for the finest quality. Is it not an act of justice that the Food Controller has stepped in, and opened the door here in Canada as it has already been opened for years on the European Continent, in Britain, and in the United States? The people who can afford to buy butter will still buy butter. Those who had nothing before, can now buy margarine. If the price of butter drops as a consequence to a price which is unprofitable to the producer, which I doubt, he will, being a wise man, promptly move his furniture and transfer his milk to other channels, which already are open and profitable, and thereby do a service to the country.

The farmer is not profiteering with his butter; circumstances would not permit him if he would. When one considers that milk for consumption is now selling at 30c a gallon, and not a cent too much, and that 25 lbs. of milk are required for 1 lb. of butter; it will be seen that 25 lbs. of milk, as milk, is worth 75c, and 25 lbs. of milk as butter, is worth say 40c to 45c. This leaves a very considerable margin as the value of the by-products, a margin which from the point of view of food conservation asks eloquently for consideration.

As to the food value of margarine, there is no question. Butter is, of course, superior on account of the presence of one of the substances known as vitamins, such substance being present most abundantly in butter-fat and giving to the same its dominant nutrient value. However, if in addition to margarine the consumer eats certain vegetables, the vitamins are thereby supplied. This phase of the question is dealt with exhaustively by Professor Graham Lusk in the *Scientific Monthly* for October, 1917. Professor Lusk prepared the paper at the request of the United States Food Administration, and one of his concluding propositions is this: "Save the cream and butter and eat vegetable oils, and margarine." In the *Journal of Agriculture* of the Province of Quebec for June, 1917, a most instructive and authoritative paper is presented by Dr. J. F. Snell of this College on the properties, manufacture, composition and quality of margarine, and this phase I shall leave untouched.

The one great argument that so many have used against the introduction of margarine I mentioned earlier; the danger of substitution by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers, of margarine for butter. This is a vital phase of the whole question, but I have confidence that the Government will so frame the regulations and orders that the most rigid inspection will be enforced during the manufacture; and the most careful supervision will be exercised over the sale and distribution of the finished product. That from the public health point of view is imperative. I know that it has been successfully accomplished in Britain, and it can be done here. As regards the restaurant and hotel table, the public can be as well safeguarded in the matter of margarine, as in the case

of milk, patented articles, and food stuffs generally; and if the penalties for breaking the law are sufficiently stringent, and when necessity arises are imposed, the law will be upheld, and the public will be protected.

The introduction of margarine under

proper supervision will be a boon to thousands of the best citizens of the Dominion; and the law as it now stands, is one of the soundest measures passed by the Government in the interest of food conservation at a time of world shortage.

The Sheep Industry in Quebec

THERE is probably no province in the Dominion better adapted to sheep raising than Quebec, and no province offers greater opportunity for the development of the industry. The physical features, the climate, and the agricultural population are all favorable for the production of mutton and wool of the highest quality. In Quebec there are many large areas of rough mountainous land that are practically useless for cultivation. Now the farmers possessing these lands could obtain very good profit by keeping a few sheep, because the sheep industry in such districts would require only a very small amount of labor, and this certainly is a factor that the farmer has to consider very seriously at the present time. In most parts of Quebec to-day, dairying is the chief occupation; now the sheep industry fits in very well with dairying, and there are very few farms on which a small flock at least could not profitably be kept, when wool and mutton prices are such as they are to-day. However, without going into history, it may be stated, that at one time here in Quebec, it was not unusual to find whole districts where practically every farmer possessed at least a small flock of sheep. Gradually these conditions changed, and until a few years ago there

was a serious decline in the industry. Many things have contributed to this state of affairs, of which the enormous growth of the dairy industry and its sister industry, hog raising, were two potent factors. Along with these came the cry that sheep were hard on pastures and hard to protect from dogs; also that the returns were not sufficiently high to make it a paying industry.

In late years, however, the demand for the products derived from sheep have become greatly in demand. As the demand increased, the prices also increased until to-day, there is no branch of the live stock on the average farm yielding higher returns for the amount of money invested than are the sheep. It is true the war has raised the prices of wool and mutton to a considerable extent. The work done by such associations as the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association that have been formed throughout the province must not be overlooked. In any part of the province where these associations have been formed, better returns are being obtained every year. This is largely due to the fact that the farmers are beginning to work more co-operatively in the selling of their wool, in the buying and selling of their breeding stock, and also in the marketing of their lambs.

A. H., '20.

Present Day Opportunities in Agriculture

As in the affairs of men, there is a tide, so is there in the affairs of industry. The current of events to-day is carrying with it excellent opportunities for the further development of the branches of agriculture in which we are already engaged, and besides, new ideas are being presented which seem to offer attractive features.

In this relationship, agronomy stands equally well favored with other branches of agriculture. One of the significant demands of the day is the demand for foodstuffs. The demand is urgent, and farmers in their operations should carefully consider and plan their systems so as to produce the greatest amount of food possible in the shortest time possible. In this connection, it is well to consider the fact that one thousand bushels of grain has much more food value, and will support many more people, than would the meat or animal products produced from it. Nor is this all, for the relative cost of meat products is high compared with cereals, when the food value of each is considered. Besides, the production of cereals can be rapidly effected. This does not imply that we should discontinue live stock raising, but rather that we increase our cereal crops. Much of our land is not particularly adapted to cereal crops, but a greater acreage could be advantageously devoted to them than is at present.

The mention of cereals quickly reminds us of our wheat crop and then a multitude of factors present themselves for consideration. A glance at statistics shows that our average yield per acre falls below the average wheat yield of England, for instance, by ten or twelve bushels per acre. When we consider

that we have a comparatively virgin soil, this fact is significant. If an average yield was raised, five bushels per acre, it would mean an extra income of \$125,000,000 per annum to our Canadian farmers. Here is opportunity number one, an opportunity to increase our wheat crop, and besides render material aid to our allies. It is possible and practical.

Without going into detail too much, the factors tributary to a greater yield per acre are, more intensive cultivation, which involves more tillage and the use of fertilizers, the adoption of suitable rotations of crops, the use of better seed and varieties adapted to the various districts. In actual experiments it has been found possible to increase the productivity of a certain area 200 per cent. Of this, 100 per cent. was due to better ploughing and harrowing, 50 per cent. to other cultivation, and 50 per cent. to better seed. Such results are convincing.

Repeated experiments have shown that certain varieties of grain give the largest yield in particular districts. This fact has been too generally disregarded in the past. It was particularly noted in 1914 when an enquiry was made into the grain used for seed in Canada. Forty per cent. of the farmers did not know the name of the variety of grain they grew. I have in mind several fields of wheat observed this past season which would not yield over ten bushels per acre, because the varieties were not adapted to regional conditions. Other varieties observed in the same districts would easily yield twenty-five bushels per acre. The judicious use of fertilizer will greatly add to the value of the labor expended, and at the same time yield a

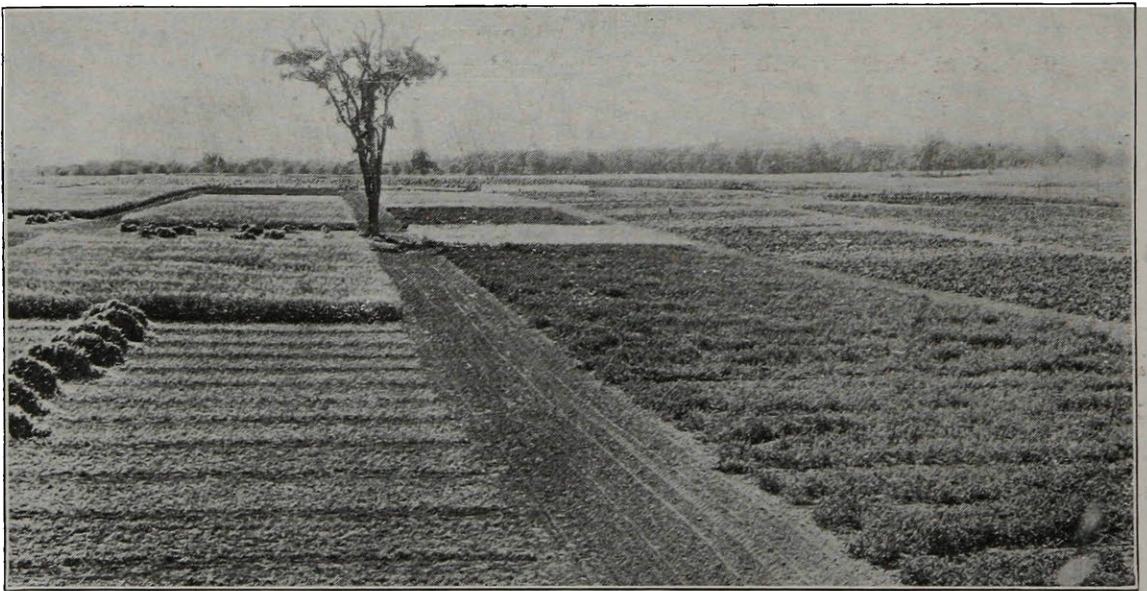
substantial return on the money expended.

These may appear like broad statements, but space will not permit the introduction of a lot of figures to bear them out. The results of investigations by the Experimental Farms and Stations are available, and farmers should avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain them, study them, and try them. With the demand urgent, and the price good, there is here an opportunity to be taken advantage of.

In the past, Canada has been dependent upon foreign countries for her sup-

a high quality seed. This conception is unfounded and wrong.

Experiments carried on by the Experimental Farms all over the Dominion, prove conclusively that Canadian grown root seed is not only equal to imported seed, but that it produces, without exception, better yields than seed imported from other countries. Turnip seed has been successfully grown in some parts of Eastern Canada. The average yield is approximately one thousand pounds per acre, and this can probably be raised with improved methods, as yields of eighteen hundred pounds have



Experimental Plots, Macdonald College.

ply of root seed. On account of prevailing conditions abroad this supply has been practically cut off, and the Canadian farmer has either to face a shortage or grow his own seed. Here is opportunity number two, an opportunity to establish a new, profitable and permanent branch of our agricultural industry. One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been more widely practised in the past is the general idea that our soil and climatic conditions were not suitable for the production of

been obtained. At the present price of turnip seed this looks like an attractive proposition. The development of this industry would incur a saving of thousands of dollars to Canada, which would otherwise go to foreign countries. Besides in buying imported seed, the buyer has no guarantee that what he gets is the variety wanted, or suitable to his conditions. This could be largely overcome by producing the desired varieties at home.

Every year large quantities of grass

and clover seed are imported into Canada. This means that a considerable amount of money annually goes out of the country to provide these commodities. They can be grown at home, perhaps not as easily or economically as in some other places, but that is not the only side of the question. Is the soil and climatic conditions under which this seed is grown likely to produce seed which will produce plants adapted to our conditions? Perhaps so, and perhaps not. If not, the purchase of such seed entails a loss. In farming practise more often too little seed is sown when seeding down than too much. A little seed sown with a whole lot of faith is the too common practise. One of the reasons for this is, that to obtain the seed a cash expenditure is involved. If these seeds were grown on the farm they would be used in larger quantities. Perhaps

they would not be grown much cheaper than they can be bought, but there is a psychological difference at least. A plot set aside for the production of grass and clover seed would mean much to a farm. The production of clover seed presents difficulties. To facilitate matters in this connection some of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture offer the farmers the use of a clover huller. Here then, is another opportunity, an opportunity to increase the home production of grass and clover seed to good advantage.

From the findings of scientific research and practical experiments it is logical to expect greater things in agriculture. The opportune time to take advantage of these findings is when the greatest benefit can be derived from them. Now is the opportune time.

E. M. TAYLOR, Agric. '18.



The Production of Red Clover in Quebec

OF late considerable has been said in favor of home production of clover seed. There are several reasons for this advocacy. In the first place it has been established that home-grown seed gives better results than imported seed. In the second place, it is cheaper to produce your own seed than to buy it. Coupled with these truths is the fact that on many farms insufficient seed is sown to produce a good stand of clover. Now if the farmer grows his own seed instead of paying high prices for it, he will be more likely to sow an adequate amount of seed per acre to insure a good stand. And plenty of clover on the farm means an abundance of good feed for stock, and maintenance of soil fertility.

The object in raising your own clover seed is to get the largest yield of good seed in the cheapest way. Accordingly, it is more economical to have a season long enough to produce two crops of clover, the first for hay, and the second for seed. So in localities where two crops can be grown, seed is rarely taken off the first crop, because the growth is too rank, the season is not favorable for blooming and seed setting, and because the pollinizing insects are not present in as large numbers as they are later on in the season. The red clover is the only variety which in this province will produce two crops, hence it is the most commonly used for seed.

In the southern parts of this province the season is sufficiently long to admit of growing two crops in this manner, but in the section farther north a second crop would probably not mature, except in very favorable years, in time to produce seed. In this case the first crop would have to be pastured until about the middle of June, and then the second

crop would be allowed to grow and produce seed. If no animals were available for pasturing the clover, then the first growth would be cut about the middle of June. It is advisable to run the mower over the field, even if it has been pastured, for this will insure uniform maturity of the next crop. By the last method you can take advantage of all the conditions which will tend to produce the greatest yield.

Several conditions govern quality of seed. Of course, pure clover seed without any grass seed must be sown, if pure seed is to be desired. The seed should also be free from weed seeds, and should be sown on land as free from weeds as possible. A rather light soil is said to yield more seed than a heavy soil, because the latter produces too much vegetative growth and consequently very little seed. The weather also has much to do with the yield; wet weather causes a rank growth, while on the other hand, clear warm, dry weather is just right, especially toward the end of the growing season, and in harvesting.

Red clover for seed should be cut when most of the heads have turned brown, and the stems have begun to dry up. If cut too early, in the soft dough stage, much of the seed will be immature and shrunken, low in vitality, and poor in color. If allowed to stand too long the heads will break off easily and cause loss. This latter condition can be remedied somewhat by cutting early in the morning, when the clover is damp with dew.

Cutting may be done with an ordinary mowing machine, in which case it is better to remove the cut clover from the path of the horses and mower. Another method is to cut with a mowing ma-

chine having a flat table attached behind the cutter bar, and have a man following the machine to rake off the clover into bunches. The old-fashioned grain reaper is probably also as good an implement as can be used.

The clover requires at least four days to properly cure, but the time needed may be much longer. In damp weather the cocks must be watched in order to prevent sprouting of the seed. A little rain, however, facilitates hulling if the clover is again thoroughly dried. In curing and threshing the less handling the clover gets the smaller the loss of grain will there be.

The seed may be threshed with a grain thrasher having a clover seed attachment, but it is not as satisfactory as a clover huller. With the grain thrasher the material has sometimes to be run through twice. Threshing should be done directly from the field if the weather is dry, but in wet weather the material should be put under cover like ordinary hay and threshed only in dry weather, because it is very difficult to separate the seeds from the pods in damp weather. When the seed has been re-cleaned, the process of producing red clover seed is finished.—J.B.S. Agric. '20.

The Apple Scab and its Control

ONE of the biggest problems that fruit growers in Eastern Canada have to face is the apple scab. Many discouraged fruit growers have laid aside their spraying outfits, claiming that spraying is of no use. These fruit growers will cease to spray, until it has been clearly demonstrated to them, that spraying is a necessity in order to make fruit growing a success.

Apple scab, to be controlled successfully under our weather conditions, necessitates that the fruit growers should familiarize themselves with the disease. They should get all the knowledge possible, so as to apply their sprays at the right time to do the most effective work. There are many of these fruit growers who do not have the least idea what produces apple scab, where it comes from, or how it develops. They have learned, however, that when it does appear, it is impossible to be removed by means of spray. Here seems to be one of the main difficulties. The fruit growers have failed to acquaint themselves with this problem so as to deal with it intelligently.

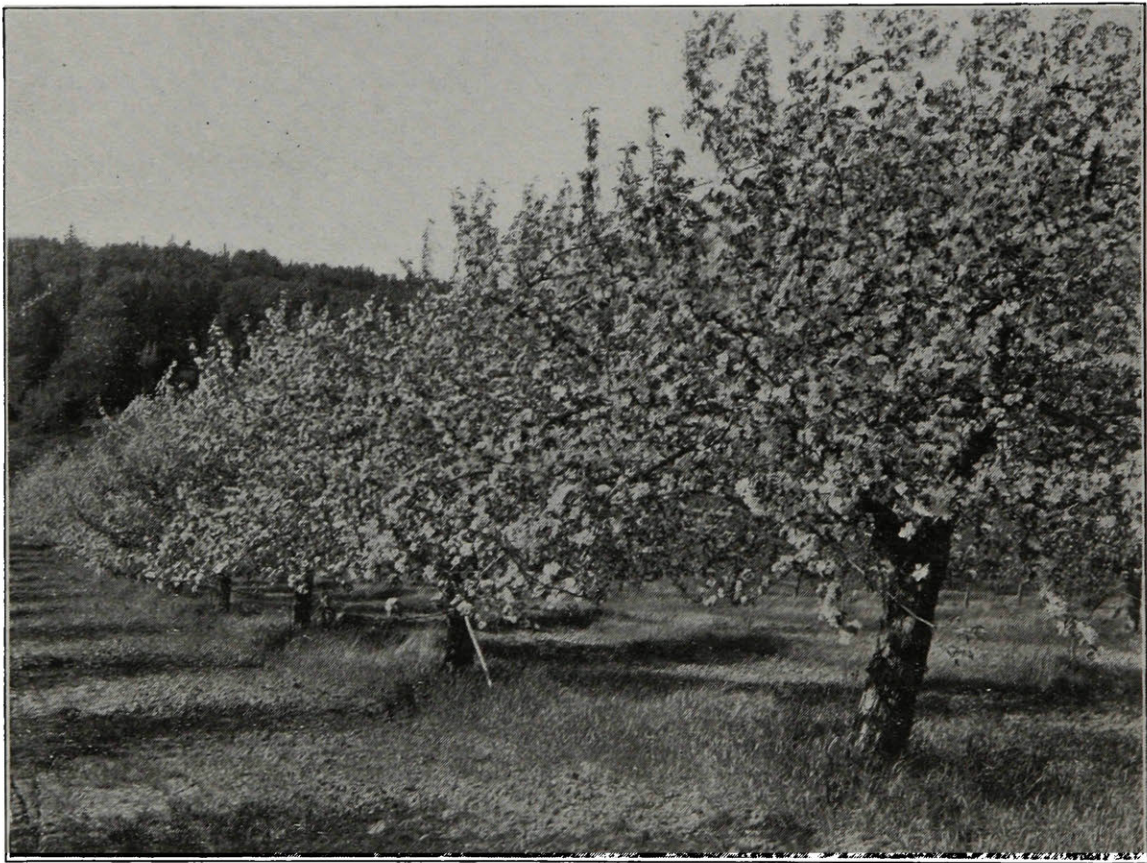
The apple scab winters over on both the upper and lower sides of the apple leaves. In the Spring, when the weather conditions are suitable for the spores to ripen, they shoot up a little distance from the leaf, and are carried by the wind through the orchard, lighting upon the leaves and young fruit. The spores, however, do no harm provided the weather is fine, but if there are any dark, misty days, so as to supply sufficient moisture, the spores will germinate on the young fruit and leaves. This black spot will not be seen for at least ten or twelve days, depending upon weather conditions.

The apple scab can be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur. There are other sprays used, but lime-sulphur is more easily prepared at the time of spraying. The object of this spraying is to coat the leaves and young fruit so thoroughly that the spores cannot get a chance for development. Spraying only prevents spot from growing on fruit; it does not kill it after it is established. There are usually four sprays used during a season, except when the

season is very wet, then a fifth spray is applied. The first spray is usually applied just after the leaves have started to burst open. Sometimes a dormant spray is used even before this. The purpose is to clean the tree of any insect eggs, and moss. Practical fruit growers have dropped this dormant spray. The reason offered, is that the other four sprays are sufficient if applied thoroughly to control this. The second spray should be applied when the buds are showing first, or just before opening. It is important, if one has a large area,

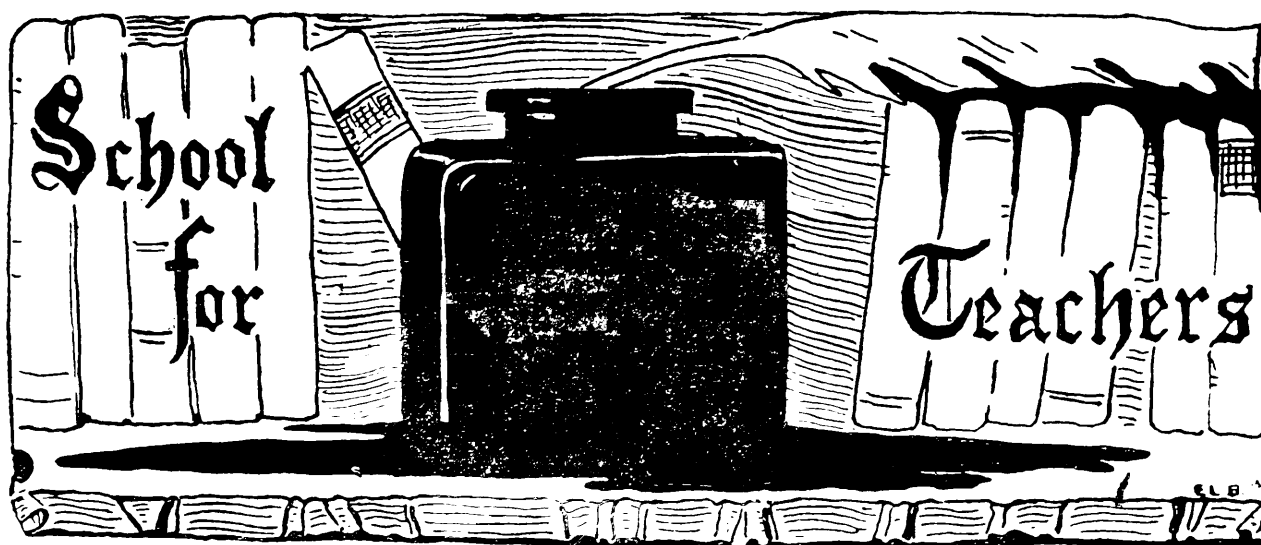
or larger. This spray depends largely upon weather conditions previous to this. If the weather is fine and cool, this spray may be delayed several days. When the season has been very wet, it is advisable to apply an extra spray to insure perfect safety. The amount of lime-sulphur used is one gallon to forty of water. I have seen good results obtained by using one gallon to sixty of water, especially with the last two sprays.

The failure of fruit growers to control this apple scab may be attributed



to begin spraying early enough to cover all the orchard before the blossom buds have fully opened. The third spray is applied as soon as the blossoms fall. Great care should be exercised to get every branch of the tree thoroughly sprayed, as the apple scab is usually more plentiful then, than any other time. The fourth spray may be applied when the apples are the size of marbles

to one of two things, or both. They have either failed to get the knowledge pertaining to the disease, or have neglected putting on the most important sprays at the right time. If these facts pertaining to spraying were practised by the unsuccessful grower, they would have little difficulty in controlling the now much dreaded apple scab in Eastern Canada.
F.B.K., '18.



The Teacher's Initiation

WHAT a night of terrors that was! Not one of us suspected the initiation to be so close at hand. Of course, we all knew that the fearful night was coming some time, and that all the Freshies must undergo its tortures, but the girls said, "Oh! the Seniors can't do much this year; there are too few of them." However, they changed their minds before long. This is how it came about. On September 25th a notice was put up on the bulletin board to the effect that all students were required to attend a meeting in the gymnasium at 6.45 p.m. We all went like lambs to the slaughter, little thinking what would happen to us.

It proved to be a meeting to elect the officers for the Athletic Association. Business having been disposed of, all the girls stood in groups—when, click, off went the lights. Wondering what had happened, we all stood awe-stricken, when a number of beings, who looked as if they were from the lower world, came rushing into the room, giving the most fiendish yells and flourishing fire-works. One of the new-comers, carrying a scroll, was dressed in the garb of justice, while the others, with painted faces and arms,

wore tights and had their hair done to resemble horns. As we watched a couple of the unearthly forms run up to the gallery, we realized that the inevitable hour of initiation had come. Our troubles were about to begin. Were we scared? Well, I guess not. Although I must confess to having a little shiver running up and down my back and keeping hold of my neighbor very tightly, from anticipation of what was coming, of course.

The Senior with the scroll stepped upon the platform and read the "Rules for Freshies," while a couple held fire-works to give sufficient light. There were many rules, but three of the most outstanding are given below:—

1.—When a Senior, descending the stairs, meets a Freshie ascending them, the Freshie must walk down again backwards and reverently wait at the bottom for the Senior to pass.

2.—The privilege of wearing furs in to breakfast is only for the Seniors, *not* for the Freshies.

3.—Most important of all. — There must be no fussing done by the Freshies.

As each of these was read, roars of laughter and sometimes indignation

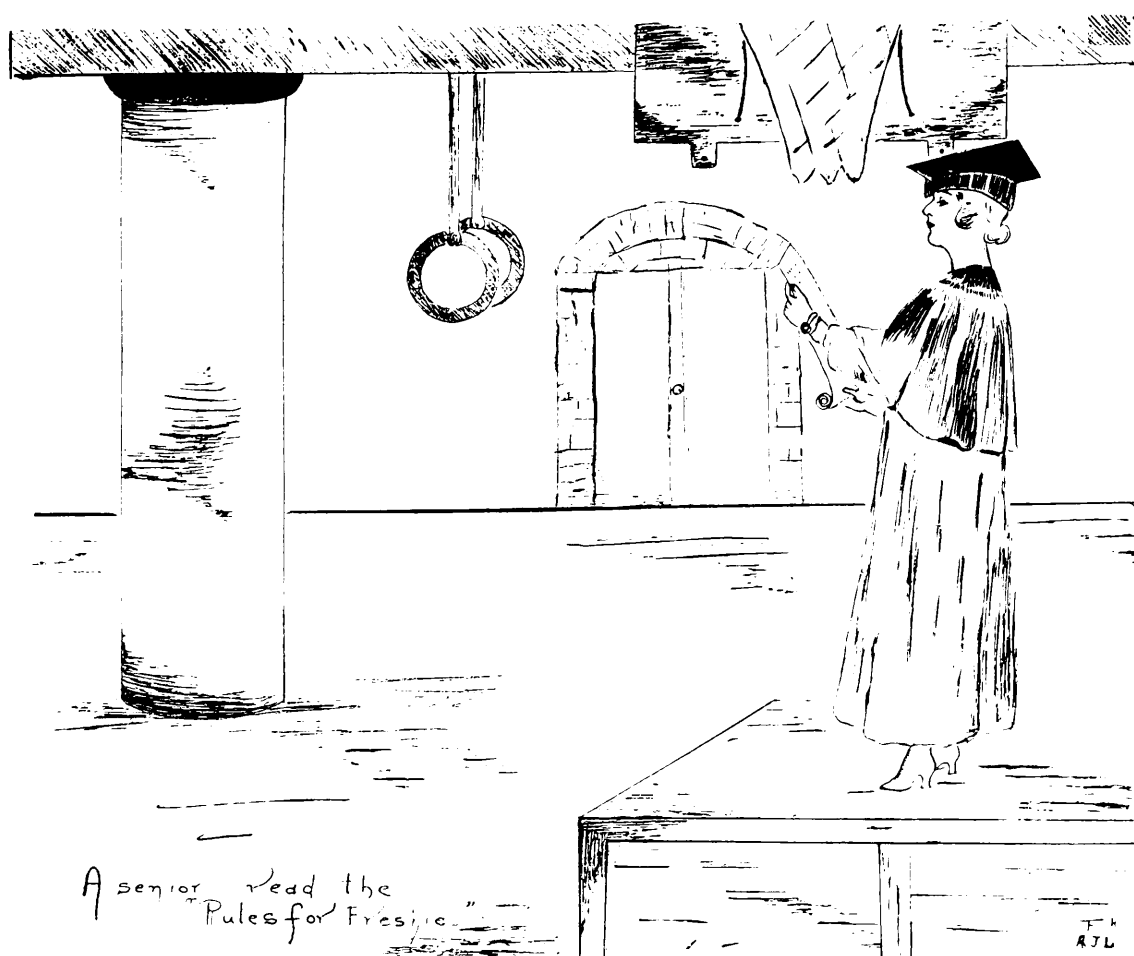
arose from the listening crowd. On a whole, they were taken good-naturedly.

When all the rules had been read, each girl was obliged to kneel in submission upon a bean-bag and sign her name, after which performance, one of the hideous creatures partly dragged her from the room. Feeling half-scared she started on a perilous journey down a pitch-dark winding stairway, going she knew not whither.

Part way down a spoon bearing salt is thrust from the darkness into her

we hear a sort of clink. What can it be? It is another unearthly being who must be passed, saying in a sepulchral voice, "From ashes you came, to ashes you must return, before you can reach Paradise lost." Then one of our hands was seized and thrust into a box of ashes, making it look the opposite from clean.

In the distance is a light. It proves to be the light from the swimming-room, where a lot of girls are assembled, who have survived the doses they received. Some girls have their hands to their



A senior read the
"Rules for Fresco."

mouth. "Oh! this is not so bad, but I wonder what's coming next." Before the taste of the salt is completely gone, a different dose is administered, not salt this time, but red pepper. The majority of the girls did not keep it in their mouths, but some obedient children swallowed it.

But still the stairway winds, and the bottom is not yet reached. Below us

mouths. You need not ask the reason why. While awaiting the arrival of the other unfortunates, the girls made a rush for one of the Seniors, intending to give her an unexpected bath. But she was too quick, and evaded their outstretched hands. Pretty lucky for her! When the last one had reached the swimming-room, we were all marched in a body upstairs, singing that courage-inspiring

song. "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag," as well as another favorite, "There's a long, long trail." From the screeches coming from the upper regions, we hardly knew what to expect. It proved to be nothing very terrible, though.

On reaching the top, we realized that the worst part was over. In the gymnasium again, each girl performed some stunt, such as carrying an apple safely while crawling through a barrel, or sitting in a basket suspended on a rod without sprawling out. When all these feats had been accomplished or otherwise, we had a general parade around the room, while Miss Russell was good enough to play. Refreshments were then served in the form of apples and sticks of candy

so as to soothe any ruffled feelings on the part of the aggrieved Freshies.

Our initiation ended up with cheers for Miss Stewart, Miss Russell, and for each of the schools. Each year those walls resound with similar cheers, but none could have been more hearty than those given on September 25, 1917. Since everything was over, all the Freshies took leave in fine spirits, feeling that they had had a splendid time. I even heard some say that they would like another initiation. The only results not quite pleasant were a few burnt mouths, and silk waists with patches of red from off the savages' arms. Just the same, let us give "Three Cheers for the Seniors."

D. A. H.

Mastery For Service

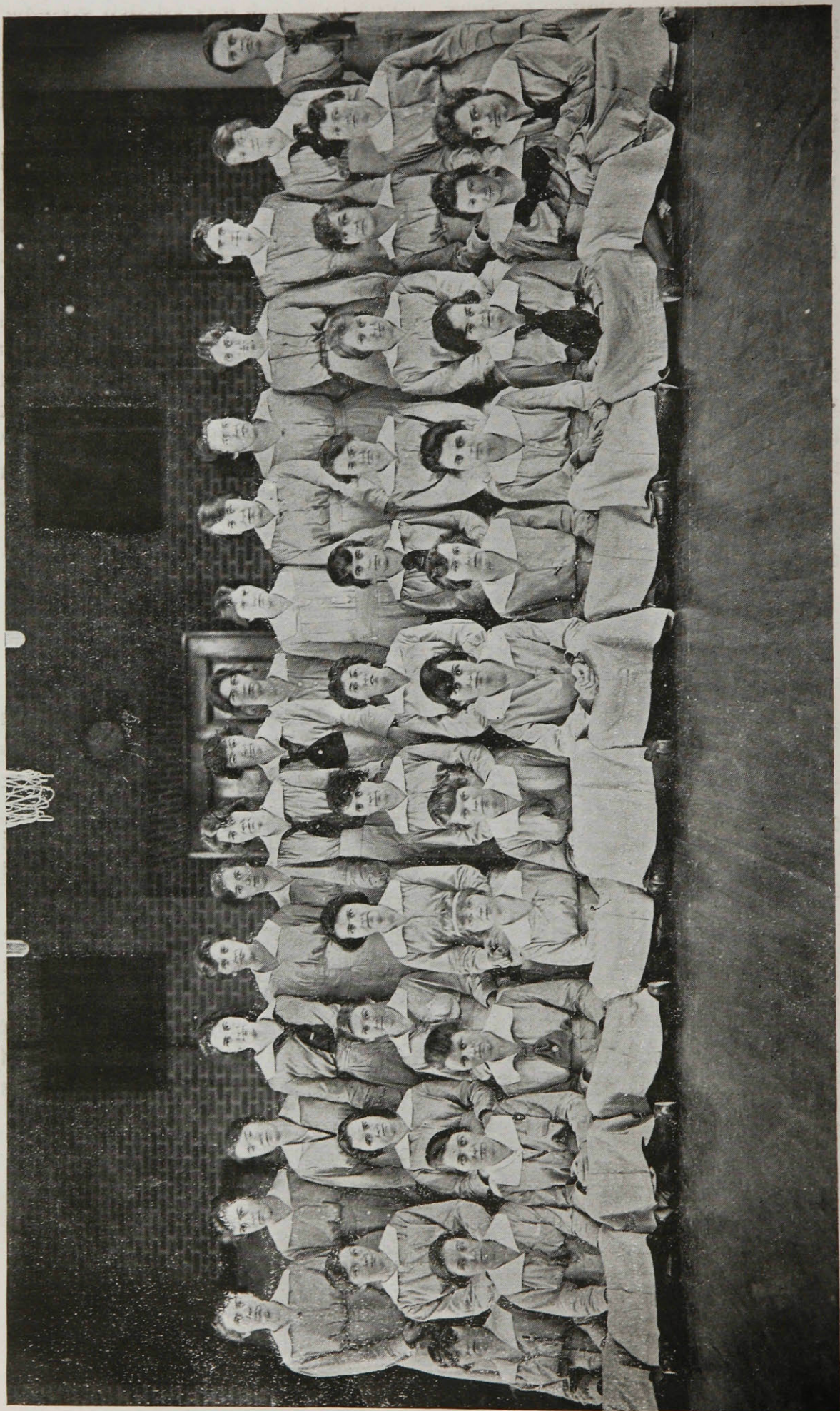
"**M**ASTERY for Service" is our motto. What could be greater than that! In this vast universe we are forever called upon to render service to our fellow-men. The better we have mastered our studies the more efficient we are to help those around us.

In this wide Dominion, and, in fact, on this whole continent of America, there is no college more famous than Macdonald for its good work, and energetic, persevering and self-sacrificing graduates.

How do we obtain this, you may ask? The answer is apparent. The professors and students all work for a common goal, and thus there is nothing to interfere with the path to success and superiority. The fellowship is very marked, and has been for the past ten years, and will be this, the eleventh year of its history.

Year after year students have entered this college and subjected themselves to its conditions; and after a short term have gone out into the world with the motto: "Mastery for Service," fixed firmly in their minds.—M.F.





ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.



A Foreword

By Miss Hill.

A golden opportunity lies before the student in Household Science to-day. Hers is a privilege which did not come to those who preceded her, and one which may not come to those who will follow after her. A stimulus has come with the year; an old stimulus, it is true, but in a new form. One which should urge the student to put her best into her work, and in so doing enable her to get the best out of it. And what is this stimulus? Patriotism! Patriotism always is and always must be a stimulus to good work, but to-day it takes on a more individual meaning, for it is being put to the practical test.

At the time the student entered upon her course this year we were being brought to realize the seriousness of the Food Situation. At this time, her country, this Canada of ours, was being asked to help the Empire and her allies by sending food to them. For the first time, women are being asked directly

to take some definite work in the war. They are being asked to form an army back of the lines—that great army of Food Conservation. Britain looks in particular to Canada for help, and especially to her women. They have not failed their country during the past three years, and they will not fail her now. Should not her country's need be an added stimulus to the Household Science student in her work?

But wherein lies her opportunity? If we are to send our quota of beef, bacon, wheat and other foods overseas, we must use some other foodstuff in their place. If we are to save our pound of white flour a week, we must use some other cereal to replace the wheat. If substitution is vital, then we must use a food of equal value, consequently we must know food values. Every lecture in Nutrition, every food composition learned makes the student more fitted to do such work intelligently—further-

more, it makes her a more valued member of the State. These foods which must be substituted, are not familiar to or liked by all, therefore, all the more need for careful preparation and serving; all the greater stimulus for careful work in the Cookery laboratory so as to secure good results and *not waste food*. Knowing that we have had to conserve our food by canning, all the more necessity for her to know the reason why care must be exercised in the process—that moulds and bacteria can destroy hours of work. When she sews a seam let it be the best seam she can produce, so that as long as the article being made lasts it will “hold together.” A hole well mended lengthens the days of a piece of cloth or garment, and so the supply of textiles at our command,

in some cases very small, is conserved. The better she can ply a needle, the better may she serve the State. And so we might go on at length, but whatever she may be studying or learning to do she is not only making herself a better individual and a better citizen of her country, *but at the same time* she is rendering a very direct service to the Empire and is doing her “bit” as truly and surely as any other patriotic worker to-day.

When she finishes her course, and returns again to her community, let her not drop her work, but let her be a missionary in the true sense of the word, by helping others, who have not had the opportunity afforded her, by giving them the benefit of her knowledge and experience.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE SONG.

IN these days of indigestion
 It is often times a question
 Of what to eat and what to leave alone,
 For each Microbe and Bacillus
 Has a different way to kill us
 And in time they always claim us for
 their own.
 There are germs of every kind
 In any food that you can find
 And of what we cook on sternos let's
 beware.
 Drinking water's just as risky
 As the so-called deadly whiskey,
 And it's often a mistake to breathe the
 air.

In nutrition we are taught
 How to eat and how to not,
 There's where we learn all medicine to
 foil.
 If you eat things in a hustle
 Soon around will come Miss Russell
 To administer a doze of castor oil.
 Eating that hot pumpkin pie
 Is a pleasing way to die,
 And those fish balls bring on softening
 of the brain.
 So let's be careful when we eat,
 Then the grave we'll surely cheat,
 And at M. A. C. we'll happily remain.



:: Faculty Items ::

THE number of marriages of members of the staff during the summer has been extraordinary. Miss Frederica Campbell, Demonstrator to the Homemakers' Clubs of Quebec, set the ball rolling by casually running in to Montreal in May to be married to Lieut. N. C. McFarlane, of the 236th Battalion, formerly Assistant in Chemistry in the College. Next, Miss Edith Doane, Instructor in Drawing in the School for Teachers, and Mr. Clarence Ewart, Assistant in Manual Training, were romantically married on Professor Lockhead's lawn at sunrise, and departed for their honeymoon in a canoe. Miss Alice M. Brownrigg, of the Macdonald High School, and Mr. J. McWilliam, of the Bursar's Office, more than maintained the tradition of secrecy established by Miss Campbell, being married several weeks before they revealed the fact by resigning their positions and departing together. Miss Lynette H. Wren, Instructor in Physical Training, after due notice of engagement, went West to be married to Professor Paul A. Boving, of the University of British Columbia, formerly in charge of Root Crop Investigation in this College. Mr. J. Egbert McOuat, Demonstrator to Quebec Rural Schools, is duly recognized as a married man, even by the Military Service Act, having on July 3rd taken to wife Miss Marjorie Jean Hislop (Model Class, 1915). Miss Dove, of the College Laundry, and Mr. A. H. Clark, of the

Cereal Husbandry Department, were also married during the summer.

The first meeting of the Macdonald College Club for this year was held in the Main Building on Thursday, October 11th. Sir William Peterson addressed the Club on "Some Aspects of the War." The officers of the club are: Hon. Pres., Prof. Lockhead; Hon. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. P. Fraser; Pres., Dr. Hamilton;; 1st Vice-Pres., Mr. Summerby; 2nd Vice-Pres., Miss Chapman; Sec., Mr. A. C. Gorham; Treas., Mr. A. E. McLaurin. Committee: Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Kelso, Miss Price, Miss Smith, Mr. Stanton, and Dr. Steacy.

Miss Fisher, Head of the School of Household Science, resigned in June to join the staff of Teachers' College, Columbia University, N.Y. City. At present, during the illness of Miss Gunther, Assistant Professor of Household Arts, Miss Fisher has full charge of the administration department, and is directing the work of twenty-six graduate students.

Miss Anita E. Hill, Instructor in Household Science, has been appointed Head of the School of Household Science in succession to Miss Fisher.

Miss Edla Lindholm, B.S., a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been appointed Instructor in Household Science.

Dr. Steacy, who has been appointed lecturer in Elementary Education in the School for Teachers, was born in Ottawa.

and received his school education there. Taking the degree of B.A. at McGill in 1897, he proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1913, the same year in which he received the degree of B.D. from the General Synod of the Anglican Church. Dr. Steacy then went to Columbia University, where he passed for the degree of Ph.D., and received the diploma of Instructor in Education. Dr. Steacy is the author of "The Inter-relations of Mental Abilities."

Miss Dorothy M. Hodges, who succeeded Miss Wren, is a graduate of the same college at Chelsea, which is probably the foremost college of physical education in England. She was formerly in charge of the physical education at the works of Messrs. Cadbury, Bournville, England, and at the Y.W.C.A., Ottawa.

Miss Laurestine M. Bailey, who has been appointed Instructor in Art, commenced her art education at the age of twelve under a private teacher in Fredericton, N.B. This was followed by a course in design, antique drawing and flower painting in the Boston School of the Museum of Fine Arts—from which she graduated in 1912. Later she took a course at the Boston New School of Art, and at Columbia University. In 1912 she received a diploma also for metal work from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. She was appointed next to Acadia Ladies' Seminary, Wolfville, N.S., as Director of Art. It might be added that Miss Bailey is the designer of a large memorial window in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, N.B.

Miss R. H. Weinfield, who was appointed French Specialist in the High School, has lived her whole life in Montreal. In 1916 she graduated B.A. at Mc-

Gill with honors in Modern Languages, and obtained the Governor-General's Gold Medal. She was first in the examination for the French Specialists' Certificate 1916 and also possesses the Academy Diploma. Previous to coming to Macdonald, she taught for a year at the Alexandra School, Montreal.

Miss Helena J. McNaughton, has resigned the position of Housekeeper, and is now at her home in Huntingdon. Miss Winifred Hodge has been advanced to the position of Housekeeper, and Miss Jean M. Fraser has been appointed as her Assistant.

Mr. Robert Dougall, B.S.A., Assistant in Physics, has resigned, and is studying rural economics and sociology in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Principal Harrison again spent the summer in Petawawa Camp as A.A.G., in charge of administration.

Immediately after the closing of the College in June, Dean Laird entered the Royal Victoria Hospital for an operation on his feet. He has recovered slowly, but steadily, and is now able to spend a part of the day in his office.

Dr. Lynde and his family spent their vacation on the Pacific coast.

Prof. Barton acted as judge at the Saskatoon and Regina Exhibitions in the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Snell visited Boston in September on the occasion of the meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Shaw spent six weeks this fall at the Experimental Station established at Father Point by Prof. King of McGill. Dr. Shaw was engaged in investigations on the acoustic efficiency of fog signals. Mrs. Shaw has undergone a severe operation, and though well on the way to recovery, has not yet returned to Ste. Anne's.

Mr. Jull took a special finishing course in infantry work this summer, spending a month in barracks in Montreal.

Mr. Sadler spent a part of the summer in investigational work at the Marine Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B.

After some months of graduate study in the University of Chicago, Mr. W. O. Rothney, formerly Lecturer in Elementary Education in the School for Teachers, has returned to the Province, and is now Inspector of Schools in the Richmond District.

Dean L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, formerly Professor of Cereal Husbandry in Macdonald College, paid a brief visit to the College in the spring.

Miss Torrance and Miss Richmond, former instructors in Physical Training, and Miss Vera Bagnall, formerly stenographer in the School of Household Science, are engaged in work in British military hospitals.

Lieut. John A. Dashwood, formerly Lecturer in English in the School for Teachers, was killed in action on April 17th. In June the Military Cross was awarded to him.

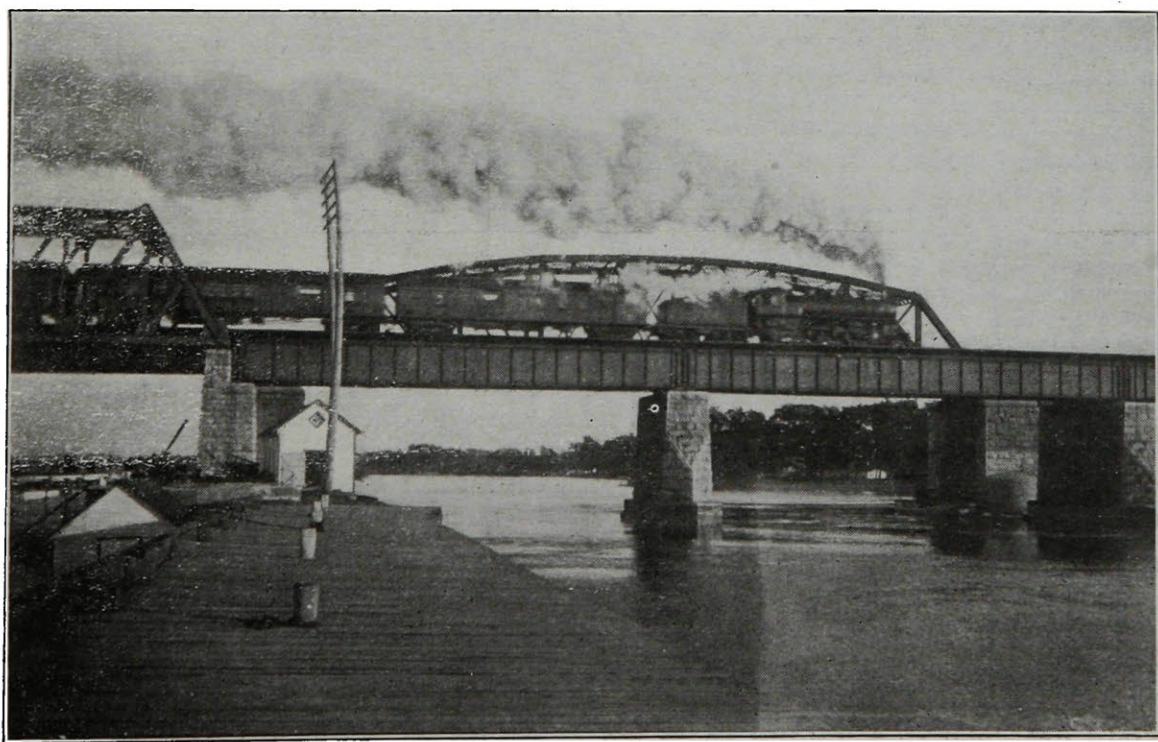
Lieut. L. C. Raymond, B.S.A., formerly Assistant in Cereal Husbandry, is in England recovering from an attack of spinal meningitis.

Lieut. Engineer Charles Stephen, R. N., is engaged in construction work in connection with the new shipbuilding program of the British Government.

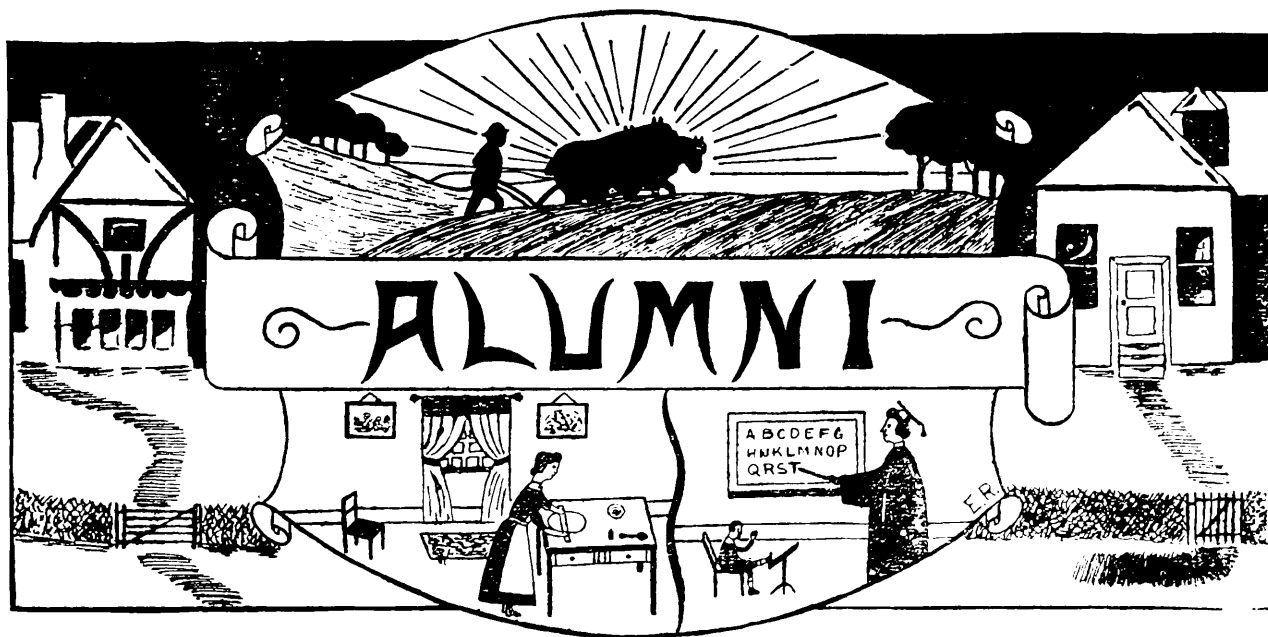
We regret to record the death of Mrs. G. E. Emberley, which occurred on July 14th, following a very painful illness.

A daughter was born to Prof. and Mrs. Murray on September 7th.

The following members of the Staff took part in the work of the summer school for teachers: Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Ewart, Mr. J. E. McOuat, Mr. A. H. Walker and Mr. Stanton.



BRIDGE, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.



Agricultural Undergraduates

SAM Tilden, one of the loyal supporters of Class '18, did not return to College this term. He is now bacteriologist for the Guaranteed Pure Milk Co. of Montreal, and we feel sure that the resourcefulness, self-reliance and keen business ability, which he has shown in the past, are sure indications of future greatness.

Macdonald is now splendidly represented not merely on the field of battle but also in the air. Walter Kingsland, '19; Franklin Dogherty, '19; and Willis Hewson, '18, are all members of the Royal Flying Corps, and are doing their "bit" overseas.

Maurice C. Signoret, the first man to enlist from '17, is still a prisoner of war in Switzerland.

Cliff Crang, '18, of the Can. Siege Artillery, writes: "Saw Glume Aird yesterday. He looked like a working man for once."

Class '17 will be proud to learn the following news concerning their classmate, A. G. Piddington. He was training field artillery in England from November, 1914, until he took his Battery,

C-116 Brigade, to France in September, 1915. A month later the whole division was sent to Salonica, where they have been ever since. He has been twice mentioned in despatches, and got his Majority in January, 1917.

Edgar Holden, '18, is now studying Theology in one of the American colleges.

At the close of the college term another group of M.A.C.'s most promising students joined the colors in order that right may prevail and justice rule among the nations of the earth. They crossed to England in the McGill Heavy Siege Artillery. Among those who went were Bill Reid, '17; Jack Buckland, '18; Pete Cairnie, '19; E. D. McGreer, W. C. F. Millinchamp, and W. Woodward of Year '20. McGreer and Millinchamp have since been transferred to the 13th Canadian Siege Battery.

J. S. Buchanan, '20, has left college to take a Marconi wireless course in Montreal.

H. H. Robinson, '18, of the 5th Can. Siege Battery, had his left hand smashed by a shell, but the wound is now healing up nicely.

Robert Templeton, J. H. Scharfe, and J. A. Hébert of '20, are demonstrating practical agriculture on their father's farms.

Since the last issue of the Magazine, Death has again entered our midst. Lewis C. Hawke passed away on May 12, 1917, after a comparatively short illness.

"Lewi," as he was well known to his fellow students, joined the ranks of Class '17 in the fall of 1914. But ill-health soon forced him to drop out. The following year he entered with Class '18.

Always taking a keen interest in student activities, he played on the College Soccer Team in 1915-16, on the Class Baseball Team in his Sophomore year, and was Class Treasurer in 1916-17.

He was a man of few words, but his good judgment, straightforwardness, and willingness at all times to help others, has endeared him to his fellow students. We deeply mourn his loss. To the bereaved family we offer our sincerest sympathy.

School for Teachers

ROBERT Henry Hamilton, a former pupil of Macdonald College, gave up his life for his country on the field of battle on April 9th. Robert Henry Hamilton was the son of Henry Hamilton, Esq., 583 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. He enlisted and went overseas with the McGill reinforcements P.P.C.L.I. He was killed in action on April 9th at Vimy in France. Private Hamilton was one of the most popular boys in his regiment, and his death was felt deeply by his comrades. Though it is with pride that his friend Private Nelson writes to the ones waiting anxiously at home, that Private Hamilton was most daring in the way he paid his tribute to his country, meeting the foe unflinchingly, never giving self-preservation a thought. He is one of our many heroes who have sacrificed their lives, their all, and kept the Empire where it is to-day, by giving the best in them for a cause, worthy of them. He was never known to pass by a risky expedition without volunteering his services. He was one who never showed a lack of the pluck, which has made our Canadian boys famous. He was a man who could be depended on

in an emergency. When Private Nelson expressed these thoughts, he expressed not only the thoughts of his regiment, but the thoughts of the Staff and Pupils of Macdonald College, and he takes his place with so many of our brave men who have made the "Supreme Sacrifice."

Miss Violet Smith, Class '17, is making good progress in Fairmount School, Montreal.

Miss Isobel Brooks, Teacher '17, is teaching in Lansdowne School, Montreal.

Miss Muriel O'Brien, Elem. Teacher '17, is fulfilling her duties in the French Methodist School, Montreal.

Miss Isobel Binning, of Class '17, is doing excellent work with her pupils in Edward VII., Montreal.

Miss Isobel Cameron, President of Athletics, Class '17, is teaching in a private school, Montreal.

Miss Hazel Ouimet, of the Kindergarten Class '17, is teaching in Lansdowne School, Montreal.

Miss Mary Hope, of Class '17, is teaching in Kensington School, Montreal West.

Miss Violet Rogers, Elem. Class '17, is teaching in the vicinity of Lachute.

Miss Wilma Joss, Model Class '17, is improving her time at her home in Lachute.

Miss Alene Cassidy, Kindergarten Class '17, is teaching in Lachine.

Miss Alberta Layton, Class '17, is teaching in Lansdowne School, Montreal.

Miss Myrtle Duffie, of Class '16, is teaching in Hudson, Quebec.

Miss Edith Marsden, Class '16, is principal of the school at Montmorency Falls, Quebec.

Miss Hannah Smith, Class '15, is teaching in Three Rivers.

Miss Vera Kirby, of the Kindergarten Class '17, is bringing forty children up to Macdonald standards in Waterfield, Quebec.

Miss Hazel Sparling, Class '17, is teaching in Island Brook Academy.

Miss Clara Monteford, Class '17, is carrying on her work in Frost Village, Quebec.

Miss Helen Millar, Elem. Class '17, is teaching in Sand Hill, Quebec.

Miss Irene Chaddock, Class '17, is recovering from typhoid fever at her home in Cookshire, Quebec.

Miss Pattie Husband, Class '17, is teaching the children in Gaspé to appreciate the Macdonald advantages.

Miss Ethel Scott, Class '12, is fulfilling the duties of principal of Warden School, Quebec.

The Misses Frances, Marian and Edith Watson are all teaching in the Montreal High Schools.

Miss Gladys Marston, Class '16, is teaching in Magog Academy, Magog.

Miss Dorothy Robertson, Class '17, is assisting in kindergarten work in the Montreal High School.

Miss Dorothy Longworth, of the Kindergarten Class '17, is assisting Miss Daniels in Rosemount, Montreal.

Miss Annie McConnell, President of the Model Class '17, is teaching in St. Lambert, Quebec.

Household Science

MISS Marjorie Robinson, Homemaker '17, has given up the joys of housekeeping, and is attending the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, N.B.

Miss Edith Barnes, Homemaker '17, is taking an "Arts" course at McGill University.

The Misses Jean and Gladys Rutherford, Homemaker '17, are spending the winter at their homes in Westmount.

Miss Norma M'Coll, Science '16, is making a success of her work in the Bank of Nova Scotia at New Glasgow, N.S.

Mrs. Robert Newton, Homemaker '17, is attending the McGill Conservatory of Music.

Miss Martha Hutchison, Junior Ad-

ministrator of last year, is completing her course at Columbia University.

Miss Hazel Cushing, Homemaker '17, has decided to take up nursing as her vocation in life, and will shortly enter a New York hospital for training.

Miss Jean Cooke, better known as "Cookie," Science '17, is spending her time very profitably at her home in New Glasgow.

Class '17, Science.

Miss Irene Carpenter, former President of Class '17, entered a Military Hospital in Quebec City in August to take a further training in Dietitics.

Miss M. Douglas McGregor is taking a similar training in London, Ont.

Miss Dorothy D. Curry enjoys her

work as assistant in the Y.W.C.A. Cafeteria, Montreal.

Miss Edith L. Hunter, has returned from Pointe au Pic, Quebec, where she spent the summer months in charge of a convalescent hospital.

Miss Florence Buzzell had a pleasant summer in the mountains with the Y.W.C.A. girls' camp, but at present is at her home in Westmount, Que.

Miss Phona Wright is assistant housekeeper in the School for the Blind, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Miss Laura Kirby has had a busy summer and fall at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where she demonstrated

the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables to a large number of people.

Miss Jean Fraser is assisting the dietitian at Macdonald College, Quebec.

Miss Manse McColl visited the College for a day since it opened, but has decided to remain at her home in New Glasgow, N.S., for the winter.

Miss Nan Garvock, after a very strenuous summer in the berry fields, is resting at her home in Ottawa.

Miss Muchall paid a short visit to the College while on her way to Ashbury College, Ottawa, where she took a position as housekeeper and dietitian.

Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association Notes

Class '11.

ANOTHER member of this class has joined the ranks of the "Benedicts." This time no less a person than the one-time famous woman-hater, C. Sweet. It is not given to us to know when he was converted or how, but he burned his bridges behind him on September fifth. On that day he was married to Miss Alberta J. De Long, of Calgary, Alberta. The best wishes of his class and college friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Sweet for a long and happy future.

G. W. Wood has been appointed as Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College. This position is an onerous and responsible one, and the appointment is proof of the high character of the work that "Gordon" has been doing. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood another item of more than passing interest is also due. A new arrival in the person of Miss Ruth Gordon Wood came to Winnipeg during the summer months. Our hearty congratu-

lations to Prof. and Mrs. Wood on the above events.

W. J. Reid has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of Agricultural Instruction for Prince Edward Island. "Bill" recently spent some time in this province purchasing several carloads of sheep for the Island and paid a flying visit to Macdonald at the same time.

Lieut.-Colonel Innes, who has been serving his King and Country in France with the 87th Canadian Battalion, has returned home. We have no information yet as to how long he will remain in this country, but hope to have particulars for next issue.

Class '12.

Lieut. R. S. Kennedy has taken up his residence in Ottawa, and has recently been appointed officer in charge of vocational training for returned soldiers, for Ottawa and Kingston district, under the Military Hospitals Commission.

L. C. Raymond, who went overseas with the 245th Grenadier Guards last

spring, has been confined to the hospital *Class '14.*

for some time. After recovering from a less serious ailment about which the doctors disagreed, but requiring about three weeks' hospital treatment, he contracted spinal meningitis. By means of injections in large quantities and by good treatment, he was able to ward off the disease. When last heard from he had recovered sufficiently to be put on light duty, and hoped to be put at more vigorous training shortly.

J. G. Robertson, who was reported wounded in one of the last issues of the magazine, recently favored us with a letter. The following extracts will prove interesting:—

"I have been on my back for almost six months, and expect to be in the same position for another six."—"You see my leg was badly shattered, two and a half inches of bone gone, and a fine dose of septic poisoning, so that I am lucky to be alive." "Fritz tried a good many times before he got me. He buried me in a dug-out once, in a trench another time, smashed a wrist-watch on my hand with a bullet, tore a piece out of my tunic with a piece of whiz-bang before he finally got my leg with an H.E. and my face with a grenade."

Early in October, the marriage took place of Mr. K. M. Fiske to Miss Holly Miller Tucker of Montreal. Miss Tucker took the teachers' course a few years ago, and is known to many Macdonald students. The many friends of the newly-married couple join in extending to them their good wishes.

Ernest Rhoades of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch was married on July 3rd, to Miss K. Hancock, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades are residing at Ottawa. Congratulations Earnest.

Russel Cowan has been living up to his appellation of "Jimmy Spore" by spending the summer at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., doing research work on the rusts and their spores. He has recently returned to Ottawa and expects to be at the Central Farm for the winter.

R. Dougall has left the Physics Department at Macdonald College to take up Post-Graduate work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., and expects to spend the winter there.

All will be pleased to hear that Lieut. F. L. Drayton has recovered sufficiently from his wounds to be able to return to Ottawa, at which place he arrived on October 3rd. Mrs. Drayton and their young son also arrived back in Canada, and are at present staying with her mother at Knowlton, Que. It will be some time before Lieut. Drayton is able to resume the regular duties of his position in civil life at the Experimental Farm, but in the meantime they contemplate taking up residence in Ottawa about the first of November. We all join in welcoming them back and wishing them much happiness in their new home.

We are pleased to report that our worthy president, H.J. McL. Fiske, has at last become more or less permanently settled, having chosen Ottawa as his headquarters. He is still connected with the wholesale fruit business, and does considerable travelling in the vicinity of Ottawa. During the fruit season he acted as buying agent for his firm at St. Catharines, Ont., and we understand that the time was pleasantly as well as profitably spent.

Macdonald College was recently favor-

ed by a flying visit from Lieut. R. R. Huestis who was home on leave of absence for a month.

C. F. Coffin has accepted a position as Assistant Professor at the Tunico County Agricultural High School, Tunico, Miss. We congratulate him on his new appointment.

College friends and classmates will be delighted to extend hearty congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Muir, who were happily married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. G. D. Atkinson, of Cornwall, on September 19th. Miss Norma Atkinson was a popular member of Science '14, while Mr. Muir always took a keen interest in all college activities, having held many offices of importance, and graduating with Agriculture '14. They will reside at 518 McLaren Street, Ottawa. Mr. Muir is on the Animal Husbandry Staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

We have to record another break in the ranks of the bachelors of Class '14, G. G. Moe having taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Nina Clare of Preston, Ont. The happy event took place at the bride's home in that town on the 1st of June, 1917. They spent the summer at their cottage at Britannia, and have recently taken up residence at 115 Powell Ave., Ottawa. They have the congratulations and best wishes of all members of Class '14.

Class '15.

J. H. King has left the shelter of his father's home once more, and has taken a position as demonstrator in three counties of New Brunswick. King had great success while he was engaged in similar work in Compton county, where he worked as college representative. We wish him every success in his new field.

F. Y. Presley has answered his country's call and has given his services to Uncle Sam. He is now in France with a Harvard medical unit. His sister writes that Fred is quite well and would like to hear from the fellows, especially his class-mates.

H. B. Roy, formerly representative at Sudbury, Ont., has joined the Royal Flying Corps, and is now in training at Camp Mohawk, Toronto.

Chas. Russell recently sent us a picture of himself and his young son, who has the proud distinction of being the "class" baby. It is the intention of the class to send the young man an "official" remembrance so that he may feel he is an honorary member of our illustrious body.

We note with pride that Pte. H. D. Mitchell has been appointed 2nd-Lieut. in the 8th Royal Irish Rifles. "Mitch." took a long course in order to qualify, and all the boys are glad to know he has made good.

Pte. H. F. Williamson has also taken a training course to qualify as an officer, and we understand he is now a lieutenant in the 157th Siege Battery.

On July 3rd, J. Egbert McOuat was married to Miss Marjorie J. Hislop, Teachers '15. The marriage ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. McOuat are now residing at Ste. Annes, where they are happily located.

E. L. Hodgins is a man of his word. Last spring he promised some news for this Fall's issue of the magazine. He thought the best news he could furnish would be to write to tell us he was married. On Tuesday the 2nd day of October "Bill" bade farewell to bachelorhood. On that day he was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Belle Masson

of Smith's Falls, Ont. We extend our best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins, and hope they will have a long and prosperous future.

Class '16.

A. E. Hyndman is now in France. He enlisted in the McGill Battery which went overseas last June. In England the name of the unit was changed to the Second Reserve Brigade. Most of the men, however, remained together. When last heard from Chic was well and as hard as nails.

Howard Biggar is managing and doing the work on his father's farm at Huntingdon, Que. He was seen last September, and although he is by no means thin, yet what extra flesh he has deserves to be there. He has put in a summer of hard work.

George Hay has removed from his station up in the north country, at Telkwa, and is now engaged in the Okanagan Valley. That he is busy we know both from personal letters and from the want of them. His present address is Kamloops, B.C., from there he radiates in all directions and at great distances. The districts allotted to each demonstrator in the west seem to be much larger than those in this Province.

Chester Lister recently paid a visit to the College. The work with the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., seems to be agreeing with him very well indeed. He is a man of foresight for he boards with a French family where he has to ask for his food in French or starve. One only needs to look at him to know that he now talks French.

Rudolph Schafheitlin was engaged during the summer on a large fruit and livestock farm in Eastern Ontario. He has recently returned to his home in Can-

ning, N.S., where he will take up practical farming.

John Moynan has put in a strenuous summer's work in charge of the field work of the Cereal Husbandry Department. During the harvesting period things were kept humming, the threshing mill running twenty-four hours each day. In spite of the wet season, most of the crops were successfully harvested.

Charlie Gooderham resigned from his post at the N.S.A.C., Truro, N.S., and is now engaged as Assistant Dominion Apiarist, being assistant to Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist.

Early in September the marriage took place of Mr. Walter Sutton, B.S.A. '16, and Miss Marion Poole, Teachers '15. Both are well known, and are held in high esteem by their friends who join in wishing them unalloyed happiness.

Class '17.

Shortly after graduation E. G. Wood travelled westward to the Province of Manitoba. He spent some time working on a farm and getting acquainted with conditions in that province and then took up Field Crop Judging work for the Department of Agriculture. When heard from he was about to start work on the Extension Department of Manitoba Agricultural College.

Alex. Bothwell has accepted a position as Farm Manager for the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Co., at Grand Mere, Quebec.

T. Hetherington has been appointed Animal Husbandman for the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Fredericton.

Geo. Dickson spent the summer at Vineland, Ontario.

H. S. Cunningham has been engaged in District Representative work in Cape Breton since graduation. He reports a

busy summer, but in spite of this has enjoyed himself nevertheless.

L. C. Roy has been doing district representative work for the Quebec Department of Agriculture at Plessisville, Que., during the past summer.

ADDRESSES OF AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.

Class '11.

Brittain, W. H., Provincial Entomologist and Professor of Zoology, Truro Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

Buck, F. E., Assistant Horticulturist, C. E. Farm, Ottawa.

Gorham, R. P., Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B.

Grisdale, F. S., Principal of Agricultural School, Vermilion, Alta.

Grindley, F. H., Food Controller's Office, Ottawa, Ont.

Innes, Lieut.-Colonel R. (at present on leave), 87th Canadian Battalion, B.E.F., France.

Reid, W. J., Superintendent of Agricultural Instruction, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Savage, Capt. A., Base Vet. Hospital, Havre, France, c/o A.P.O., London, England.

Spencer, C. M., No. 21348, 15 North Auckland Co., 2nd Batt. N.Z.E.F., A.P.O., London, England.

Summerby, R., Lecturer in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College.

Sweet, C., Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, Sask.

Williams, C. M., Capt. Can. Forestry Corps, 54 Victoria St., London, S.W., England.

Wood, W. G., Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Class '12.

Baird, W. W., Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

Brown, F. S., Assistant Agrostologist, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

Davis, Gunner, M. B., No. 1261701, 271 Can. Siege Artillery, A.P.O., London, England.

Duroste, H. B., Agri. School, Woodstock, N.B.

Campbell, A. A., Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., 5 Sandringham Apartments, 914 5th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

Dreher, Gunner W., No. 85807, 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., Army P.O., London, England.

Fiske, S. M., Florenceville, N.B.

Fiske, K. M., Florenceville, N.B.

Flewelling, Pte. D. B., No. 475,506, 11th Reserve Batt., P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.

Kennedy, R. S., District Officer in Charge of Vocational Schools, Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa.

Lods, E. A., in charge of Root Investigations, Macdonald College.

Macfarlane, Lieut. J. R. N., Can. Forestry Corps, A.P.O. London, England.

Ness, A. R., Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Newton, Lieut. R. (E) Battery, Can. Anti-Air Craft, Army P.O., London, England.

Parent, L. V., Agricultural Demonstrator, Richmond, Que.

Raymond, Lieut. L. C., 23 Can. Reserve Battn., A.P.O., London, England.

Robertson, J. G., Lady Carnarvon's Hospital for Officers, 48 Bryanston Square, W.1, London, England.

Robinson, J. M., Sergt.-Major, C.A.M.C., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

Rhoades, E., Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Simard, J. A., Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Quebec City, Que.

Class '13.

Dash, J. S. Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture, Codrington House, Barbados, B. W. I.

Duporte, E. M., Asst. in Biology, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Emberley, A. F., Yarker, Que.

Gibson, W. H., Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

Gorham, A. C., Asst. in Horticulture, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Halliday, G. C., Sawyerville, Que.

Jenkins, M. H., Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

King, J. K., c/o Sheep Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

Lothian, Lieut. D. E., 15th Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, England.

LeLachur, G., Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Matthews, Pte. V., No. 228493, 1st Can. Mounted Rifle Batt., C.E.F., Army Post Office, London, England.

McClintock, Lieut. L. D., Reserve Brigade, Can. Field Artillery, Army P.O., London, England.

Middleton, W. A., Midmar Ranch, Vernon, B.C.

O'Brien, G. E., c/o Sheep Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

Raymond, Lieut. A. E. (McGill), 165 C.M.G. Depot, Crowborough, Sussex, England.

Richardson, B., Renfrew, Ont.

Savoie, F. N., Secretary of Agriculture, Quebec, P.Q.

MacBean, Pte. K., No. 907440, 102 Battn., C.E.F., A.P.O., London, England.

Class '14.

Blondin, E. N., Agricultural Demonstrator, Huntingdon, Que.

Coffin, C. F., Tunico Co. Agricultural High School, Tunico, Miss, U.S.A.

Cooke, O. A., Farm Manager for Richmond

Ranching Co., Macklin, Sask..

Cowan, P. R., Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Dougall, R., Mass., Agri. College, Amherst, Mass.

Drayton, Lieut. F. L., Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Fiske, H. J. McL., c/o Geo. B. House & Co., 57 Clarence St., Ottawa.

Hamilton, R. I., Sergt., 48554, Sec. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, B.E.F., France.

Hodge, C. G., Shawville, Que.

Huestis, Lieut. R. R. (now on leave), Sec. 3, C. A. Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Reserve Park, B.E.F., France.

Husk, R. E., Huntingdon, Que.

Leclair, J. M., Makamik, Abitibi, Que.

MacFarlane, W. L., Fox Harbour Pt., N.S.

Moe G. G. Assistant Cereal Experiment- al Farm, Ottawa.

Muir, G. W., Assistant Animal Husband- man, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Newton, Wm. Bomb., No. 1260343, 15th Brigade, C.F.A., 62nd Battery, C.E.F., A.P.O., London, England.

Reed, B. T., Reserve Brigade, formerly 14th Brigade, 66th Battery, A.P.O., London, Eng- land.

Ritchie, F. T., Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

Schafheitlin, A. O., Canning, N.S.

Durling, Sergt. V. B., No. 132488, 73 Royal Highlanders of Canada, A.P.O., London, Eng.

Class '15.

Boyce, Geo. C., Manager of Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.

Evans, Lieut. H. I., No. 4 Coy, 1st Can. Divisional Train, A.P.O., London, England.

Hodgins, E. L., Manager Elmhurst Stock Farm, Portage du Fort, Que.

King, I. H., Agricultural Demonstrator, Box 279 Moncton, N.B.

McKechnie, R. E., Bristol, Que.

McOuat, J. E., Macdonald College, Que.

McOuat, L. C., Stoneycroft Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Mitchell, Sec.-Lieut. H. D., 8th Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., France.

Presley, Pte. F. Y., Base Hospital, No. 6, A. E. F., France (via New York).

Ricker, E. M., Assistant in Horticulture, Macdonald College, Que.

Roy, Cadet Wing H. B., No. 74921, Royal Flying Corps, Long Branch, Ontario.

Russel, C., R.F.D., No. 4, Glenburnie Farm, Trenton, N.J., U.S.A.

Sadler, W., Assistant in Bacteriology, Mac- donald College, Que.

Taylor, A. G., Assistant in Poultry, Mac- donald College, Que.

Westbrook, L. J., Farm Manager, Morgan- ville, N.Y., U.S.A.

Williamson, Lieut. H., 157th Siege Battery, R.F.A., B.E.F., A.P.O., London, England.

Class '16.

Biggar, T. H., Huntingdon, Que.

Boving, Gunner Geo. B., No. 1261701, 7 (Mc- Gill) Can. Siege Battery, B.E.F., France, A.P.O., London, Eng.

Cochrane, E. Stanley, Clarenceville, P.Q.

Crowthers, L. W. F., Assistant Editor, "Canadian Farm," 305 Quebec Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Fraser, Gunner J. G. C., No. 1261691, 7 (McGill) Can. Siege Battery, B.E.F., France, A.P.O., London, England.

Gooderham, C. B., Assistant in Apiculture, Cen. Exper. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Hacker, Lieut. J. M., Royal Flying Corps, No. 4, School of Aeronautics, Toronto, Ont.

Hay, Geo. C., Kamloops, B.C.

Hicks, O. C., Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B.

Hutchins, C. B., Assistant in Entomology, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; The Rothesay Apartment, A2, 135 Nepeau St., Ottawa, Ont.

Hyndman, Gunner A. E., No. 2341314, 13th Can. Siege Battery (McGill), A.P.O., London, England.

Lyster, C., 814 Delormier Ave., Montreal, Que.

McOuat, J. H., Macdonald College, Que.

Moynan, J. C., Asst. in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

Sutton, W. E., Barnston, Que.

Schafheitlin, Rudolph, Canning, N.S.

Class '17.

Bothwell, A. F., Farm Manager, Lauren- tide Pulp and Paper Co., Grand Mere, Que.

Cunningham, H. S., Baddeck, Cape Breton, N.S.

Dickson, G. H., Vineland Fruit Experiment Station, Vineland, Ont.

Elliott, Gunner R. M., No. 2341326, Can. Re- serve Artillery Brigade, A.P.O., London, Eng.

Fiske, R. C. M., Florenceville, Que.

Hetherington, F. G., Animal Husbandman, Dept. of Agri., Fredericton, N.B.

Jones, Gunner L. R., No. 2341415, Can. Re- serve Artillery Brigade, A.P.O., London, Eng.

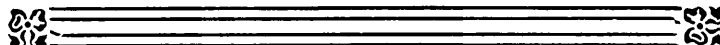
Morris, Gunner C., No. 2341311, Can. Re- serve Artillery Brigade, A.P.O., London, England.

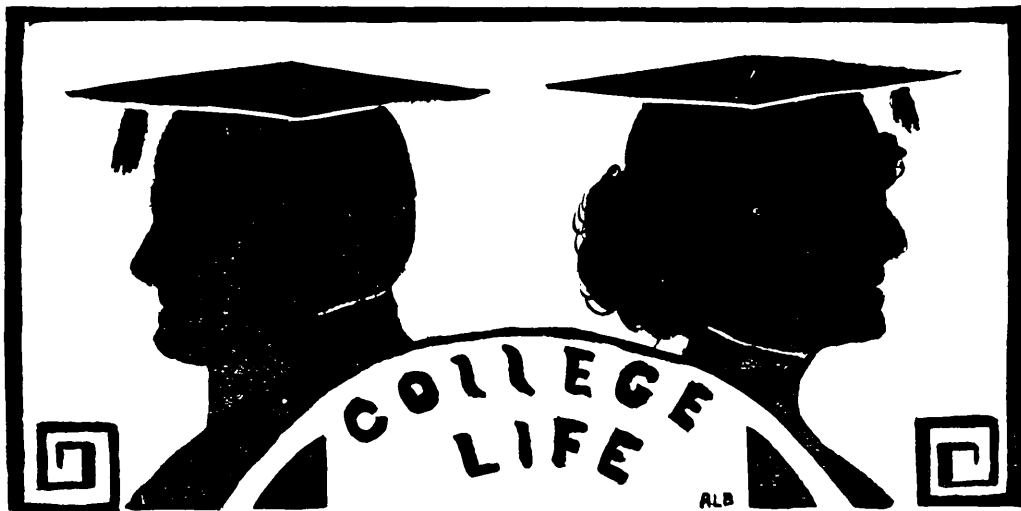
Newton, J. D., Plaisance, Que.

Roy, L. C., Asst. Agricultural Demonstrator, Plessisville, Que.

Spicer, E. C., Flying Corps, Deseronto, Ont.

Wood, E. G., Extension Dept., Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.





REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '18.

“OUR fourth year, our last year, our best year of all.”

The most difficult rungs of the ladder are yet to be scaled, but the effort to attain the vantage ground will not be lacking.

We miss the helping hand and cheery word of one of our members that death has silenced, but in spirit the link of fellowship is still unbroken.

Many of our strongest and our best, left the ascent to build a ladder reaching to a victory by which all mankind can climb to higher levels. The cost has not been counted, even though it has called, and may yet call, for their lives to make the rungs.

After having faithfully given their services three of the workmen have returned to us. We heartily welcome their comradeship.

In the meeting held October 2nd, 1917, the following officers were elected:

Class Executive.

President—Mr. G. E. Arnold.
Vice-President—Miss M. Newton.
Secretary—Miss C. Stanford.
Treasurer—Mr. S. Mace.

Class Literary Society Executive.

President—Mr. A. Kelsall.

Vice-President—Miss M. Newton.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss C. Stanford.

REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '19.

Another year of college life and we find ourselves confronted with the problems and difficulties allotted to us as Juniors. The reorganization of the class has been a decidedly difficult one, owing to the fact that only two of its original members have returned to “carry on.” We have been fortunate in having two other members join us, to assist in upholding the past record of the class, Mr. Henry, of N. S. A. C., and Mr. Derick, a former president of Class '18.

Many of our members have heard the call of King and Country, while others have heard the call of Production. Among the former is our old President, Mr. F. W. Dogherty.

On October 9th a meeting of the class was held and Mr. W. H. Barnett was duly elected president. With full realization of the task imposed upon us under the new and equally able leadership of Mr. Barnett, we shall not shrink the responsibilities, but “carry on” in the old Macdonald spirit.

The Class organization is as follows:
 Hon. President—Prof. Wm. Lohead.
 Hon. Vice-President.—Mr. W. Sadler.
 President—W. H. Barnett.
 Vice-President.—N. Kutzman.
 Secretary-Treasurer.—R. A. Derick.
 Committee-man—C. Henry.

Literary Society.

The officers of the Literary Society were chosen on October 12th, and are as follows:

Hon. President—Dr. Macfarlane.
 President—R. A. Derick.
 Vice-President—C. Henry.
 Secretary—W. H. Barnett.
 Committee-man—N. Kutzman.

REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '20.

We have come back to Old Macdonald this year with the realization that we are Sophomores with an important position to fill in the life of the College.

Only nine members of the original class remain, but we are pleased to welcome into our midst three former members of Class '19, who had apparently decided to wait for better company. We are handicapped seriously in that we have lost many of our most active class workers, but we are resolved to do our best to keep up the good record of the class, both academically and otherwise.

We intend to keep a watchful and fatherly eye on the Freshies this year and are determined to bring them up in the way they should go.

Each member of the class realizes how difficult it is to keep many of the College activities going this year, but we are all ready and willing to do our share and even more than our share in keeping everything up to as high a standard as possible.

The officers elected are as follows:

Hon. President—Dr. C. G. Lynde.
 President—A. W. Peterson.
 Vice-President—A. Birch.
 Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Smith.
 Committee—A. C. Hay and A. Maw.
 Y.M.C.A. Committee—J. E. Ness and A. L. Hay.
 Athletic Committee—A. Pesner and A. Peterson.

Literary Society.

President—A. Birch.
 Secretary-Treasurer—A. Maw.
 Committee—H. O. Burt and J. B. Smith.

ORGANIZATION OF CLASS '21.

On Monday, October 1, 1917, the Freshmen class held a meeting for the election of officers for the coming year. The following were elected:

Hon. President—Dr. Lynde.
 Hon. Vice-President—Prof. Bunting.
 President—C. M. White.
 Vice-President—J. Keith Richardson.
 Sec.-Treasurer—Robert Vincent.

Literary Society.

Hon. President—Mr. E. M. Duporte.
 President—Miss P. McClintock.
 Vice-President—P. M. Daly.
 Sec.-Treasurer—S. G. Hetherington.
 Committee-man—E. F. Shepherd.
 Committee-man—W. A. Page.

The Freshmen class feel they have chosen their officers wisely and anticipate a most successful year under their direction. This year is unique in having one returned soldier and three ladies among its members.



MAGAZINE BOARD.

ELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE EXECUTIVE.

The School of Household Science held a meeting in the Reception Room on September 26th for the purpose of electing officers for the various classes.

The following is the result:—

Senior Administrators.

President—Isabel Cavanagh.

Sec. Treasurer—Ida Moynan.

Junior Administrators.

President—Elizabeth Carruthers.

Sec.-Treasurer—Mary Mowat.

Homemakers.

President—Frances Thomson.

Sec. Treasurer—Margaret Taylor.

Autumn Short Course.

President—Helen Van Wart.

TEACHERS' EXECUTIVE.

The officers of the Model School for Teachers are as follows:—

Hon. President—Dean Laird.

Hon. Vice-President—Mr. Thompson.

President—Miss Jewell McCallum.

Vice-President—Mr. H. Cook.

Secretary—Miss Clara Tyrrell.

Treasurer—Miss Leonore Freedman.

Committee—Miss Millar, Miss Silver, Miss Hazel McCoy.

The officers of Elementary Class are as follows:—

President—Miss Mildred Grady.

Secretary—Miss Dorcas Thompson.

Thanksgiving Feed.

After lectures on Thursday night, Oct. 4th, Section A. assembled in the gymnasium to partake of a Thanksgiving feed; each one prepared to help consume the "eats" spread out on a table in the centre of the gymnasium.

Thirty-seven chairs with thirty-seven girls (one noble member of the group

being absent) made a circle around this table, and then the enjoyment began.

There were biscuits of all sorts and descriptions, pickles, jam, apples, chocolates, nuts, and last but by no means least, a delicacy donated by a generous grocer of St. Annes. Ask the girls of Section "A" what this something was.

After everything had disappeared—to the last chocolate—the girls played games and danced, until the ever welcome bell summoned them to something more. And so the party broke up—each one confessing as she left the gymnasium that she had been amply repaid for parting with a much-loved coin on the previous day.

Section B.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 13th, in spite of the wind and rain, Section "B" started out on a hike.

After walking several miles along the Baie Durfee Road, they turned back, and were fortunate enough on the return journey, to find some "Forbidden Fruit," which kept them alive until they arrived back at "Mac," just in time for dinner. According to all reports, the girls must have enjoyed the outing.

The following Saturday this same Section decided to work up an appetite by spending the morning in the open air. A "paperchase" was decided upon, so four girls, chosen as hares, set out ahead leaving paper tracks behind them. The hounds followed, but it was not until after they had travelled through woods, fields, and along roads that they scented the trail, after which a very exciting chase ensued.

Lunch was eaten in the woods—and a very happy, but somewhat tired, bunch arrived back at the College at 12.30 p.m.

Y. W. C. A.

On Monday, September 15th, a meeting of all the students was held in the Girl's Gymnasium, with Miss Buzzell in the chair, for the purpose of electing officers for the Y.W.C.A. According to the usual custom, the President, Miss Dorothy Buzzell, and Vice-President, Miss Margaret MacFarlane had been elected last spring. The newly elected officers were as follows:

Secretary—Miss Hilda E. Fowlie.

Rep. of Homemakers—Miss Margaret Taylor.

Rep. of Junior Science — Miss Alice DesClayes.

Rep. of Teachers, Model Class—Miss Daisy Hawker.

Rep. of Teachers, Elementary Class—Miss Edna Burns.

Miss F. Drummond was appointed Honorary President, and Miss B. M. Philip, Honorary Vice-President of the Association.

Dr. Jessie Allyn, a Canadian graduate, who has spent eleven years as medical missionary in India, and who is this year visiting all the Colleges in our Dominion in the interests of the Y. W. C. A., gave a most interesting lecture in the Assembly Hall Sunday morning, October 21st. There was a good attendance of teachers, and Students from both residences.

Dr. Allyn spoke of the Student Volunteer Movement and gave its purpose and meaning. She said it was not merely a willingness to support or take interest in missionary work, but a putting forth of themselves to a challenge of service.

The Student Volunteer Convention, which is held every four years, owing to the war, is not to be held this year, although it is the time for it again. After this war is over, the Church

should direct all things into Christian channels lest they lose the spirit of sacrifice that this terrible conflict has brought about.

She told many interesting stories of Hindu superstitions. Both high and low castes, rich and poor, are ignorant and superstitious, living all the time with a perfect fear of evil spirits and the anger of their gods, and going through hundreds of strange rites to appease the anger of the latter.

Dr. Allyn concluded by telling of some of the wonderful changes that Christianity had brought about in some of these people.

In the afternoon, a number of the girls met in the Reception Room with Dr. Allyn, when a very pleasant time was spent.

*EXECUTIVE OF THE LITERARY
SOCIETY AND THE MAGAZINE
BOARD.*

A meeting of the Student Body was held in the Assembly Hall on Oct. 18th, for the purpose of electing officers for the Literary and Debating Society, and to appoint the Magazine Board.

This meeting was called to order by Mr. Arnold, who announced the recommendation, in the School of Agriculture, of Mr. Boulden, who was then invited to preside, with Mr. Maw as secretary.

The following is a list of the officers elected:—

Hon. President—Dr. Harrison.

Hon. Vice-President—Miss Stewart.

In School of Agriculture—

President—Mr. Boulden.

Secretary—Mr. Maw.

Representatives—Mr. R. A. Derick, 3rd Year; Mr. A. Birch, 2nd Year; Miss P. McClintock, 1st Year.

School for Teachers—

1st Vice-President (from the Model Class)—Mr. Cooke.

Representatives—Miss Fowley, Section A.; Miss Keller, Section B.; Miss Ritchie, Section C.; Miss Slack, Section D.

School of Household Science—

2nd Vice-President (from the Senior Year)—Miss Moynan.

Representatives—Miss M. Boulden, Junior Administrator; Miss Jean Anderson, Homemakers; Miss M. Meldrum, Home Economics; Miss H. Van Wart, Short Course.

Mr. Boulden spoke a few words, and then called upon Mr. Kelsall to take over the meeting, and to conduct the election of the Magazine Board.

Mr. Kelsall addressed the meeting, giving a sketch of the work of the Magazine, in relation to its value as an organ of communication between the outside world and the student body of the college.

He voiced the regret of those present in mentioning the fact that owing to the increased college expenditure, there could not be placed in each school in the Province of Quebec this year, as formerly, a copy of the magazine.

Mr. Kelsall concluded by inviting the students to let their Christmas gifts to friends take the form of a subscription to the College Magazine, and thus assist in procuring funds for its publication and sustentation.

The business of the evening being finished, the boys grouped themselves about the piano and contributed musical numbers, which were much enjoyed by the Teachers and Science.

The meeting was then adjourned by the singing of the college songs, and the National Anthem.

THE FOOD ECONOMY COMMITTEE LUNCHEON.

One of the prettiest and most successful events undertaken at Macdonald College since the war began, took place on Tuesday, the 16th of October.

This was when members of the Food Economy Committee of Montreal were the guests of the college at a meatless, buffet luncheon.

The ladies were met at the station by a deputation of students, and conducted to the Main Building, where they were received by another group of students and ushered into a cloak room to remove their wraps.

They then proceeded to the dining room where they were received by Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Principal, Mrs. Lohead the President of the Red Cross, Miss Stewart, President of Queen Mary's Guild, and Miss Hill, Head of Household Science.

The dining-room was beautifully decorated with palms, autumn leaves and red geraniums; the centre table accentuating the autumnal note, looking lovely in its arrangement of red geraniums, wild asters, rowan berries and autumn leaves, while on each small table stood a pot of maiden hair fern.

The students acting as waitresses, looked very dainty and pretty in their uniforms of green and white, and performed their duties in an able and satisfactory manner.

The tea and coffee was charmingly presided over by Mrs. Lohead and Miss Stewart at the centre table.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Miss Hill, in the absence of Dr. Harrison, extended a cordial welcome to the ladies of the committees; and then in a few forceful words, recalled the aims of the school and referred to



STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

its ability to cope with the economic questions of the day.

She briefly outlined the good values of the meal just served, and spoke on the necessity for conservation of foods, and supplying of meat and wheat substitutes in the diet, ending with a description of the extension work of the school.

In reply, Mrs. Huntley Drummond thanked Miss Hill, on behalf of the Committee, for her welcome, expressing pleasure in every phase of the work that had been presented to them, and ended by paying a tribute to the students of Household Science, and the part they had played in making the day so enjoyable.

The ladies then proceeded to the laboratories to see some of the other classes engaged, and to witness a demonstration given by the Extension Workers of the College, while the students, their duties performed, departed to the Residence, tired, but happy, in the consciousness of work well done.

BELGIAN CONCERT.

The first concert in the College Assembly Hall was held on Friday evening, October 19th, in the form of a recital given by the Royal Belgian Trio. The selections delivered were received most enthusiastically by the audience, more especially two songs composed by Mrs. Harrison. Of these, The Montreal Star says: "One, a lullaby, 'Slave Pete's Lullaby,' is typical of the old time darkie, who cries that 'the white chile laughs in the sunshine clear, while the dark chile weeps in the shadows drear.' The music is very delightful. Mlle. Daisy Jean will make this song one of her numbers during her concerts in New York and other cities in the United States."

"The other song, 'Algonquin,' was written last summer when Mrs. Harrison, leaving there, had to wait at a wayside station from eight o'clock in the evening till four in the morning. She was alone, but became so engrossed in memories of lake, and wood, and stream, that she forgot to be afraid and there composed the words, music and harp accompaniment of this song, which she has given to the Belgian Relief."

The concert was a decided success and we sincerely hope that this trio may find it possible to visit us again.

The proceeds were in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

OKA?

Oka! Who said Oka? A member of Class '18? Answer up, please. No response. However did the seniors get "swamped" like that? Thereby hangs a tale.

A bright and sunny October afternoon, nine noble seniors set out with that earnest zeal in quest of knowledge so characteristic to them. On this occasion it took the form of a trip to La Trappe. (And rightly named they all were willing to acknowledge.)

The first difficulty was found in affording a means of transporting the precious cargo across the lake. To accomplish this end four of the most zealous of the band deposited their valuable personages in a small flat-bottomed dory which was then duly attached to the rear of the motor launch in which the others took passage.

The vast expanse of water recalled so vividly to mind the storm tossed Atlantic that one old salt from the ocean province deemed he was home once more. Thereupon he immediately began deep-sea fishing in a three inch

pail. The fishing tackle consisted of a stout lead pencil, a heavy strand of hair, and a murderously barked white pin. All was favorable to the fishermen, and indeed two large pieces of debris were extracted from the bottom of the pail and landed with true sportsmanlike fashion on the left ear of a companion. It is not known to what extent he would have displayed his "patriotism in production," for while replenishing the depleted bait, which by the way was a microscopic annulate, a beneficent Kinsman asked, "Have you used lysol?" Upon this remark, although Bould-en all his actions he immediately desisted. Thinking of the disasters that might ensue through this neglect our minds were filled with serious thoughts, for forthwith all prepared to tune their harps, and melodious notes drifted across the sunny waters.

On nearing the opposite shore it was learned that a walk of a mile and a half was necessary. Why impose so heavy a task on the already overwrought seniors? Thereupon a short cut was suggested, and being keen on conservation of energy in these days of rigid economy, the suggestion readily met with approval by all.

This was 2.45 P.M., and our marching orders were "forward," fifteen minutes should bring us to our desired destination. We started over a hummock—through a fringe of woods and—into a moister soil. "The pursuit of knowledge is a snare to the unwise."

It was pathless, but on a journey so short, a path was unnecessary. "Break right through." One of the members did chance to mention that the slight dampness took the new freshman shine off the boots. A few steps

farther—splash, one man overboard, then another, and shortly all were wading in irrigated organic substances, which reached above the boot top. But—the distance was so short that a minor detail of wet feet was trivial, and "forward" was the word. Then began a series of events.

The growth was dense, unrelenting, and yet surprisingly elastic after the person ahead of you had just passed through, and deep, dark, penetrating, and unsubstantial was the foothold. Such accessories as gloves, hat trimming, veils, etc., worn by the more frivolous sex, were soon dispatched by the dumb waiters and gaily arrayed on the hat trees. Other articles of apparel became more or less dishevelled.

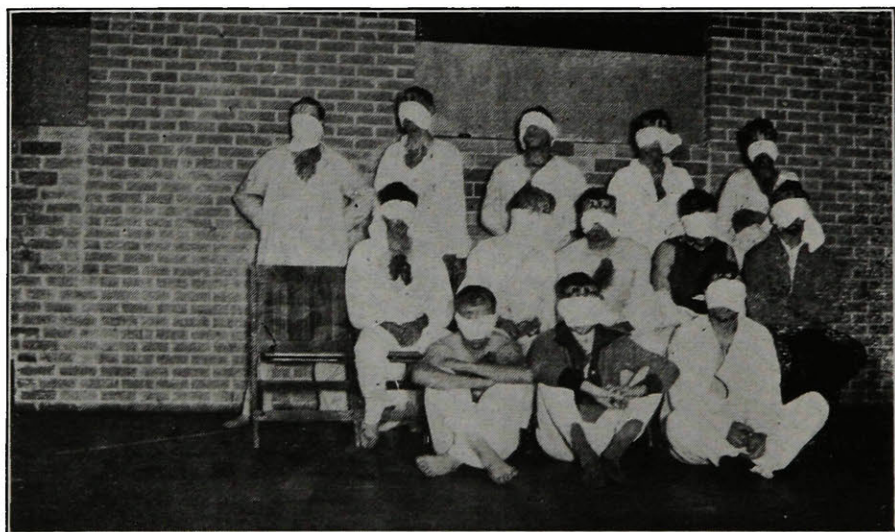
It was a struggle every man for himself. Anywhere from the knee down in mud. If evidence of subsoil was lacking still deeper, at the call, "Give's your hand a minute," a grimy paw would be thrust out by a heroic comrade. Then by a mighty yank, one would be partly dislocated and partly dislodged, and in due time be deposited upon a friendly stump. Or perhaps be given a dead branch to grab hold of, and its utter falsity would be proved by being once again gently deposited in the slough of despond, and yet again a human block-and-tackle must be called upon.

One hardy trail-hitter volunteered his services as an advance guard to discover the lay of the land (that is providing there was land) in sight. Soon the cry was "This way fellows, drier footing this way." In glee we pushed forward to see the brave reconnoiterer balancing his willowy form upon a solitary stump.

This discovery seemed to call forth questions from those seeking pointers

on farm management problems. "How many acres of muck?" "Square miles you mean." "Condition of the sub-soil?" "Unknown in these parts." "Price per foot?" "Your life." Another wayfarer in the act of being reclaimed from a murky grave drew practical applications of the study of physics. "Boys, this is a sure proof of osmosis." These various remarks were regularly punctuated with, "Grab this"! "Here, give us a hoist"! "Reid, Reid"! "Bob, how does it look?" "Dry land ahead?" I see a maple tree." "Look out there, that's my hat." "No offence Dobie, I didn't see you were underneath."

More trees were scaled and more advance guards sent out, and more directions given; result, swampland, and 4.45 P.M. found us at the edge of a young creek, gaily flaunting a growth of grass and rushes. The first attempt was to cross over, the second to keep Mace from being added to the present flora. Then a council of war was held and the decision was to turn toward the boat once more. At this juncture each had in his mind's eye a picture of this place of repose, and fondly recalled all those near and dear to him. Dampened without but not within we resumed our homeward march. This time luck favored us. A barbed wire



INITIATION OF CLASS '21.

Two trees loom up a little taller than the surrounding growth. One became gracefully decorated with bunting, while a sturdy reid entwined the other. "Keep to the right fellows," waved the bunting, while the stout reid pointed unrelentingly to the left. The sinking expectants struck forward, and to show due respect and appreciation obeyed each mandate alternately. But, the distance was short; so what difference if the course was prolonged by these ostrich-like meanderings.

fence leading to the river hove in sight and was greeted with enthusiasm. Following this trail we arrived at the shore just as the sun dipped behind the horizon.

Our homeward voyage was melodious but uneventful except for the fact that it is the only time on record that even our returned soldiers had "cold feet."

At 7 P.M., after vigorous applications of Old Dutch and hot water to remove the terra firma which adhered to us, we descended to the dining hall

and did full justice to the welcome restoratives set forth. One statement which was made while passing a plate for another helping expressed the feelings of all. "External feeding from the scientific standpoint may be alright, but I don't believe in it."

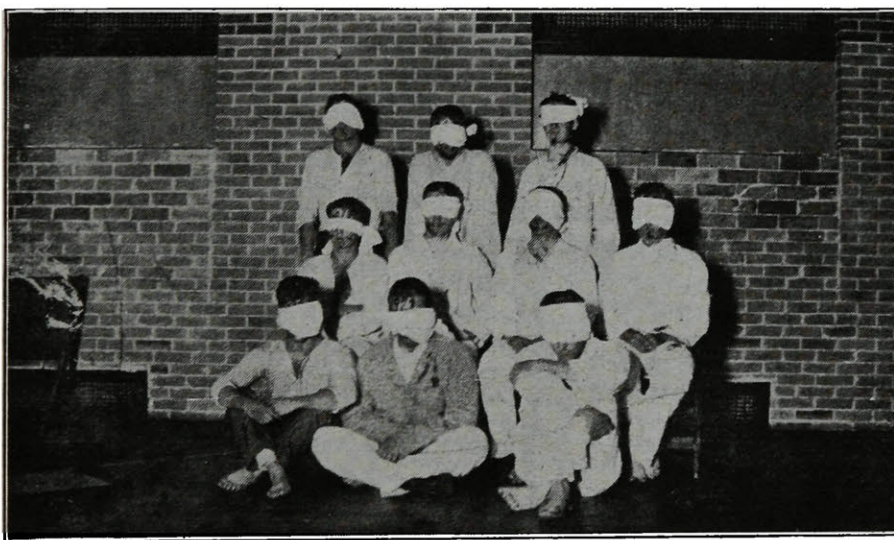
We all decided, although not an Oka, it was an OK trip. But to all whom it may concern the senior class gives this advice freely, and in the bond of all good fellowship: "Be a guide unto thyself and ever hold in remembrance that the longest way round is the shortest way home."

"EXPERIENCED."

Through the medium of the able speakers brought to the college from time to time during the winter to address the Club, there will be provided a mental stimulus and a moral uplifting, that will go far toward making our girls of to-day the women of tomorrow that we can look to in our need.

Even now the Household Science students "smooth out their aprons with an inward feeling of complacency to find, in these crucial times, the Powers that Be, recognizing the mightiness of their humble craft to save the Nation."

In conclusion, some necessary amendments to the Constitution are to be made,



MORE OF THE INITIATED.

THE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB.

The Home Economics Club, representing the School of Household Science in the Literary and Debating Society, has commenced the term with the intention of making this year an unusual one in its history.

In connection with the Literary and Debating Society, its members are working to create a more active interest in the various student activities, particularly of a social and patriotic nature, than has yet been undertaken by the Household Science students.

in order to make it possible for the members of the Home Economics Club to take an active part in the student activities of the College.

Y.M.C.A. RECEPTION.

The annual Y.M.C.A. Reception was held in the Boys' Gymnasium on November 3rd. This was slightly later than has been the custom of former years. The long anticipation, however, by no means detracted from, but rather added to, the pleasure in the realization, for it was unanimously proclaimed

ed a genuine success. The President, Mr. Mace, and Mr. Boulden, who so ably assisted him, both deserve hearty congratulations for the arrangement and execution of the splendid programme.

MACDONALD COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS, 1917-18.

Students' Council—President, Gilbert E. Arnold; Secretary, A. W. Peterson.

College Magazine—Arthur Kelsall (Editor); R. J. M. Reid (Business Manager).

College Literary Society—President, C. E. Boulden; Secretary, W. A. Maw.

Men's Residence Committee—President, Fred B. Kinsman.

Young Men's Christian Association—President, H. S. Mace; Secretary, J. B. Smith.

Young Women's Christian Association—President, Dorothy E. Buzzell; Secretary, Hilda E. Fowlie.

Men's Athletic Association—President, R. J. M. Reid; Secretary, Angus L. Hay.

Girls' Athletic Association—President E. M. M. Amaron; Secretary, J. W. Sorley.

College Orchestra—Conductor, Mr. Stanton.

College Glee Club—Conductor, Mr. Stanton.

Class, Agriculture IV. — President, Glibert E. Arnold; Secretary Pearl C. Stanford.

Class, Agriculture III.—President, W. H. Barnett; Secretary, R. A. Derick.

Class, Agriculture II.—President, A. W. Peterson; Secretary, J. B. Smith.

Class, Agriculture I.—President, C. M. White; Secretary, R. Vincent.

Teachers (Model)—President, Jewell McCallum; Secretary, Clara Tyrrell.

Teachers (Elementary) — President, M. M. L. Grady; Secretary, Dorcas Thompson.

Household Science (Institution Administrators)—Senior President, M. I. Cavanagh; Secretary, Ida M. Moynan.—Junior President, B. L. Carruthers; Secretary, Mary C. Mowat.

Homemakers—President, F. H. Thomson; Secretary, M. R. Taylor.

Autumn Short Course — Representative, V. F. Walling; Secretary, F. E. Thomson.

Class Literary Societies—

Agriculture IV.—President, Arthur Kelsall; Secretary, P. C. Stanford.

Agriculture III.—President R. A. Derick; Secretary, W. H. Barnett.

Agriculture II.—President, A. H. W. Birch; Secretary, W. A. Maw.

Agriculture I.—President, Pearl McClintock; Secretary, S. J. Hetherington.

Teachers—Section "A," Hilda E. Fowlie; Section "B," E. Keller; Section "C," M. Ritchie; Section "D," C. A. Slack.

Household Science (School) Home Economics Club—President, Mary C. Meldrum; Secretary, Mabel Boulden.

Animal Husbandry Club—

Horticultural and Apiary Club—

Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association—

Mr. Robert Summerby, General Secretary.

Class '11—Mr. Robert Summerby.

Class '12—Mr. F. S. Brown (Acting Secretary).

Class '13—Mr. E. M. DuPorte.

Class '14—Mr. G. W. Muir.

Class '15—Mr. J. Egbert McOuat.

Class '16—Mr. J. Harold McOuat.

Women Teachers' Residence Committee—Convenor, Miss A. M. Zollman; Secretary, Miss E. M. Smith.

Macdonald College Club—President, Dr. D. W. Hamilton; Secretary Mr. A. C. Gorham.

Bachelors' Club—President, Mr. E. M. Ricker; Secretary, Mr. P. I. Bryce.

Snowshoe Club—President, Mr. P. I. Bryce.

Tennis Club—President, Mr. J. Vanderleck; Secretary, Mr. E. M. DuPorte.

Golf Club—President, Dr. F. C. Harrison; Secretary, Prof. J. Murray.

Officers' Training Corps — Officer Commanding, Major F. C. Harrison; Adjutant, Lieut. M. A. Jull.

Horticultural Society of Ste. Anne de Bellevue—President Professor T. G. Bunting; Secretary, Mr. E. H. Foy.

Macdonald College Rifle Club—President, Professor H. Barton; Secretary, Mr. J. C. Moynan.



Macdonald in Khaki

THE following are extracts from letters from Macdonald men now serving their King and country in Europe:—

“Received your letter some time ago and was glad to see that I was not entirely forgotten at Mac.

My wounds were secured during a raid on the Germans on Vimy Ridge. I got my leg broken, and the bone shattered by a shrapnel while in the Hun trench, and had the pleasure of crawling back to our own trenches, a distance of about 120 yards. It seemed to be 120 miles, as I had to keep crawling into shell holes for cover and to rest; for a Hun sniper was interested in me, but the smoke helped to conceal me a lot. I was in the hospital in France for over two months.

The Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, where I was, is a beautiful place, and a splendidly conducted hospital. This is a much smaller hospital, being Lady Carnarvon's town residence, and has room for 40 patients. But everything is very nice, and expense is not spared to make broken men whole again. Indeed, no praise is too high for the Red Cross people. As far as I can see, no fault is to be found. . . .

Faithfully yours,

I. G. Robertson.

Royal Flying Corps,

16 Charing Cross, London.

Dear Dr. Harrison—

I was disappointed in not seeing you before I left Canada. The last time I was at Macdonald you were at Petawawa, I think.

It took two weeks to reach Liverpool; two days of that time we spent in a shel-

tered harbor on the South Coast of Ireland. Of course, when the passengers saw how wonderfully beautiful that part of Ireland is, they all claimed to be Irish or of Irish descent. We saw only one boat that was torpedoed. The waves were just commencing to break over her, and a cruiser and two sub-chasers were picking up the life-boats.

I was in London twelve days altogether, and saw many of the interesting places there. I found time to go to Witley Camp, Surrey, to see the boys in the McGill Battery. It was a treat to see them again. You would be surprised to see how healthy they all look. I saw “Bumpus” Jones, “Chic” Hyndman, Bill Reid, Cairnie, Millenchamp, Hamilton, and one or two others. Woodward, McGreer and Buckland have been transferred. Kingsland, of Class '19, left this camp a few hours before I arrived here. He may have gone to France.

I must come to a close now, sir, with my kindest personal regards to Mrs. Harrison and any interested friends at Macdonald.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Dogherty.

The following extract was taken from “Scotty” Lothian's letter dated May 23, 1917:—

As you will no doubt have heard, we had a very wet, muddy winter on the Somme, which we left in the beginning of February for a month's rest prior to marching on Arras to take up the new front offensive in April. We were positioned immediately south of the Scarpe River, and attacked the enemy positions on the 9th, the whole way from Blangy

to Monchy, a distance of about 4 miles. I had charge of an ammunition dump that day, carrying to the first objective. I have never seen so successful an attack, and we lost very few until Monchy was reached. We were then really over-reaching our own field guns, or rather a large number of them.

Well, they took us back to Arras for two weeks' rest before the next attack on the 23rd, in which our battalion was chosen for the assault. We were not so well supported this time by our artillery and lost more men from Hun M.G.'s. I was in charge of the second wave at the commencement, but the officer in charge of the first wave was killed just about 25 yards away; so as his men seemed unled, I ran forward and took the first and second waves together with me.

I presume I must have gone another 150 yards, when a sniper got me an inch from the heart, and through the left lung. Well, I carried on for about three steps—more internal combustion than anything else. But here I am, just as right as can be, and just as fit as ever to go to it again. One never knows, but I don't think they can kill me after that lot. They may have another chance—so long as I get one, too.

It is peculiar, this shortening of the civilian life, for most of us, but Europe will surely learn sense through awful sacrifice.

Dear Dr. Harrison—

I was pleased indeed to receive your kind letter somewhat over a week ago, and a few days later two copies of the M.A.C. Magazine. I was very glad, too, to get the addresses of many old pals whom it may be my good fortune some day or other to have the chance of looking up.

Reading up the articles in the Magazine, and looking at the numerous illustrations took me back to many pleasant memories of good times at the college. Most of the reading was done sitting under an oil sheet that formed the roof to my "bivvy."

It is now almost four months since I arrived in France, but I have not been up at the line very long.

We had a very lengthy trip from New Zealand in the troopship both in miles and time. It occupied just short of three months. On the whole, however, it was a very interesting experience, and gave us a chance of seeing some not often visited parts of the world.

We arrived in England in mid-winter, which all of us felt pretty considerably after a three weeks' swelter in the tropics. As ill fortune, too, would have it, it proved to be a particularly severe winter for England and the continent, and most of the boys formed very poor opinions of the country.

After a short period of training in England, we came over to France, and until the middle of April spent rather a disagreeable cold and raw time. Now everything has changed, and the weather has been beautiful for weeks, changing the ideas of the boys altogether regarding the country.

At the present time we are having a rest and doing training to harden us up, some distance back from the line.

The country is most picturesque and looks first class agricultural land. Almost all of it is under crop. It is a treat to be out of the shell-strafed area, where destruction looks at you from all sides.

Please give my best remembrances to Mrs. Harrison.

I am, yours sincerely,

C. M. Spencer.

Letter from convalescent sailor Louis Stempfle, to Mr. J. A. Paterson, Westmount. Mr. Paterson's son, William, was a former member of Class '18; but was wounded and taken prisoner in June, 1916:

Steamer Mont Temple,
Herimoncourt,
France.

Sir,—As I have come from Germany, being severely wounded, and as I knew your son, William, at Mannheim, and as I lived at Ahuntsic, 1210 Boul. Gouin, he and I were almost like two brothers in Germany. We were acquainted for only five weeks at Mannheim.

You know that William speaks and writes French better than a "Canadien," because he has mingled with French soldiers, and they learn the true French of France.

Sir, lest his whole family have a bad impression of his fate, let me say that William is very well. He works in a factory, but it is not too bad, and in camp no one lets himself get wearied by these dirty Boches. The camp is very large, and there is plenty of room to walk about. All that wearies one is the dirty barbed wire which one sees continually before one's nose.

Another thing—the camp is often bombarded by the Allies. On the 16th of August, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by cannonading. Then we all went out to the yard to see what was happening. There were 80 airships—English and French—which had come to bombard Mannheim, but there was no danger for us prisoners, for our good aviators know exactly where we are. Then you have only to see how happy we are to see our own men over our heads! But the Boches are not glad; they rush to their cellars. The last time

that they (the aviators) came, they destroyed a part of the Kruppe Works, and when departing, they dropped bombs of 22 kilometres.

Then you ought to see the Boches—they are no longer in safety. The next day William and I asked them how they liked the sound of the cannon. They replied, "Anglane trantzous nix good." Then you may believe if we laughed at them. We were very unhappy prisoners, but in spite of all we did not let them see it, and we did laugh at them.

I promised William to write you when I arrived in France, and I keep my promise. I have written also to the Red Cross in Switzerland to try to get him transferred as an "interned" to Switzerland or Holland. Twice have I written for poor William for I like him very much.

You know your boy. He is so good and so frank. Ah! yes; you may be proud to have such a son as he. Your boy is much loved in camp both by the English and the French on account of his frankness. Another thing—if your son had the chance to return to the allied countries, he would consider it a glorious thing to return to the front. He is very brave in spite of all the misfortunes which he already has had. Ah! the poor fellow! If I could have brought him with me!

He spoke to me often of you all, of you, his mother, and his sisters, and how much he would like to see you all. Poor fellow! we are all alike when homesickness attacks us, and when we think of our home people. It is very sad, but what consoles one a little is that we are better off than the Germans for food, as we received many parcels from the Canadian Red Cross in London. Thus one does not go hungry, for if we had

to eat what the Boches eat, we would all be dead long ago.

I shall tell you how things are arranged here in Germany. You know that everyone is a soldier here. For men, here, one sees only old men of 60 or 70 years of age, or children of 13 or 15 years. Apart from these, all men are soldiers. Then imagine what the civil population in Germany eat. For breakfast, they make coffee of roasted barley, for dinner (at noon) beet leaves soaked in hot water; at night, for supper, ground corn mixed in hot water; and this is what every prisoner had to eat until the first packages arrived for us, or when they used to take them, which happened often.

Bread here is of sawdust with mashed potatoes, but we get bread from Switzerland, and with our parcels, which

come from London, we are not too badly off.

When all goes well in Germany, the citizens fall in the streets like flies.

When one refuses to work, the Boches are very cruel. It is shameful to see what happens to some people.

I am sending you a picture which shows a comrade who was burnt for refusing to work, but do not worry about William. He is in a good camp, and he is always working. His chiefs are very good to him. Write to him often. He is very happy when he gets letters from Canada. He loves you all very much, and thinks of you every day. He is with good companions.

From me please accept my highest esteem.

Louis Stempflié.

Macdonald Roll of Honour

October 31st, 1917.

Macdonald College Roll of Enlistments, other services, etc., in connection with the European War, from amongst past and present:—

- (1) Staff.
- (2) Employees.
- (3) School of Agriculture—graduates.
- (4) School of Agriculture—other students.
- (5) School for Teachers — graduates and students.
- (6) School of Household Science — graduates and students.
- (7) Macdonald College High School—pupils.
- (8) Women amongst the above.

1. (4) Adams, Gunner James, No. 1251735, 79th Battery C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
2. (4) Adamson, Pte. Douglas G., No. 489769, No. 3 Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. (Poultry Course 1914-15.) Wounded April 1917.
3. (4) Aird, Gunner D. M., No. 302852, 107th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
4. (4) Ashby, Sergt. P. T. H., A10944 (formerly Universities Overseas, 1st., Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), 7th Brig-

ade Machine Gun, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.

5. (1) (8) Bagnall, Miss Vera (School of Household Science Office), formerly c/o Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.—“Durham House” Red Cross Hospital, Crouch Hill. Postal address: 35 Tivoli Road, Crouch End, London N., England.
6. (4) Bailey, Lance-Corpl. H. C., A10860 (formerly 2nd Field Co. 1st Can. Div. Engineers), 7th Can. Machine Gun Co. Transport, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
7. (4) Bailey, Corporal Hugh R. D., 24201, No. 3 (B) Co., 9th Platoon, 13th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent. Killed at the Battle of Langemarcke, April 24th, 1915.
8. (4) Baker, Gunner Alex. D., No. 300798, 35th Battery, Can. Field Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
9. (4) Baker, Gunner R. S., No. 1261672 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery), 271st Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.

10. (5) Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth (1915-16) No. 346859, 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery. Wounded September 30th. Arrived in Canada invalided March 23rd, 1917.
11. (2) Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles, No. 24196, 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Canadian Contingent (Power House). Wounded Oct., 1915. Invalided to Canada; discharged Feb. 28th, 1917.
12. (2) Blair, Pte. William T. (Horticultural Greenhouse), No. 283499, 219th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, Eng.
13. (7) Blinn, Pte. Sydney H., No. 487271, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded October, 1916.
14. (4) Boulden, Lieut. C. E. (formerly E10937, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) Royal Canadian Regiment. Wounded (22 wounds) August 16th, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada Oct. 25th, 1916. Discharged Feb. 9th, 1917. c/o Macdonald College, P.Q., session 1917-18.
15. (4) Bourinot, Pte. Sydney Phillip, 514209, Canadian Army Service Corps, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
16. (3) Boving, Gunner G. B., No. 1261701 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Siege Artillery) 271st Can. Siege Battery, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O. London, England.
17. (4) Boyle, Pte. Albert Stanley, of Carbonear, Nfld; 1st Batt. C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded March, 1916.
18. (4) Bradford, Pte. William C. R., A10942, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Mr. R. J. Amos, 145A Worple Rd., Wimbledon, England.
19. (4) Brighton, Lieut. H. W. (formerly 411147 Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) and No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), C.E.F., c/o Mr. R. T. Amos, 145A Worple Road, Wimbledon, England.
20. (7) Bruneau, Lieut. Arthur (Vaudreuil, Que.), (formerly 69th Battalion), Canadian Military School, General List, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
21. (5) Brunt, Pte. J. W., A10939, No. 1 General Hospital, Can. A.M.C., c/o Army P.O., London, England (1914-15).
22. (4) Buckland, Gunner Allan John, No. 2341356 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft McGill University, May 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
23. (4) Buckland, Pte. W. B., No. A10984 (formerly Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), No. 400 P.P.C.L.I. c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded (7 wounds) June, 1916. Wounded, April, 1917.
24. (4) Butler, J. H., No. 1251726, 79th Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
25. (4) Cairnie, Gunner Gordon C., No. 2341492 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft McGill University, May 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
26. (2) Caplehorn, Pte. Thomas, No. 841474 (Live Stock Department), 24th (formerly 148th) Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
27. (2) Carter, Pte. Guy B. (Dining Department) 24226, 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 3rd Brigade, 1st Can. Contingent. Wounded July 4th; arrived in Canada invalided October 30th, 1916.
28. (4) Chauvin, Bombadier Frank B., No. 336965, 66th Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
29. (7) Clarke, Pte. Chas. McNeil, No. 650 (of Hudson Heights, Que.) (High School, 1907-09), 2nd Reserve Park, Can. Army Service Corps, 2nd Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
30. (4) Collingwood, Lieut. G. F., Imperial Army Service Corps, c/o Sir Charles McGregor, Bart, & Co., 39 Panton St., Haymarket, London, S. W., England.
31. (2) Connell, George, 4th Engineer, H.I.R.M.S., Mikula Selianinovitch, Nov. 1916 to April 1917 (Power House). Returned to Canada—work completed.
32. (2) (Conroy, Pte. Vincent) Connor, J. O., 736, A. Co. No. 1 Platoon, 2nd Royal Marine Battalion (Live Stock Dept.). Wounded at Dardenelles, June 24, 1915. Wounded at Beaumont Hamel, Ancre, France, Nov. 13, 1916. Arrived in Canada September 24th, 1917. Discharged June 18, 1917.
33. (4) Cowper, Hugh S., Pte., No. 1961, 6th Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
34. (5) Craik, Gunner Galen H. (1916-17), No. 1251777, 79th Battery, C.F.A., C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
35. (5) Craik, Lieut. Oliver S., 1911-12 (formerly No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Can. Division), Canadian Infantry, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Awarded Military Medal, 1917.
36. (4) Crang, Gunner Wm. C., No. 302868, 165th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
37. (2) Crawford, Pte. William, No. 1057236, 245th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England (Live Stock Department).
38. (6) (8) Creaghan, Miss Clare (Winter Short Course, 1909-10) Nurse, Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, England.
39. (4) Creaghan, Flight, Sub-Lieut. Gerald Francis, Royal Naval Air Service. Re-

- turned to Canada on sick leave, Sept. 1917.
40. (4) Critchley, Major Walter R., 10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Awarded D.S.O., July, 1917.
 41. (1) Currie, Pte. James H., No. 475370 (Bursar's Office) Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 42. (1) Dashwood, Major John Lovell, 58th Battalion, C.E.F. Wounded August 1916. Killed in action April 13th, 1917. Awarded Military Cross, June 1917.
 43. (3) Davis, Gunner M. B., 1261744 (formerly No. 6, McGill, Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery) 271st Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
 44. (2) Dean, Pte. George Fred, No. 814795, 87th (formerly 139th) Battalion (Cereal Husbandry Dept. 1915). Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
 45. (4) de Zouche, Despatch Rider Frederick Charles, Jr., No. 150 (formerly Pte. 2nd Division Supply Column, C.A.S. Corps, 2nd Can. Contingent) C.A.S.C., B.D., M.T., Light Car Section, Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.
 46. (4) Dodd, Pte. John James, 487551, Universities Overseas (6th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Gassed, September, 1917.
 47. (4) Dogherty, 2nd. Lieut. Franklin William, Royal Flying Corps, No. 70267, 43rd Training Squadron, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
 48. (3) Drayton, Lieut. E. L., 50th (formerly 102nd) Battalion, C.E.F. Wounded, November 18th, 1916—on the Somme. Invalided. Arrived in Canada, Sept. 30th, 1917, co St. Lukes Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.
 49. (3) Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., No. 85807, 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
 50. (4) Dunsmore, Gunner W. G., 1261682 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery) 271st Can. Siege Battery, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 51. (1) Dupre, Lieut. H. A. (Physics Dept.) Northumbrian Engineers, Silkstone, York, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 52. (1) Dupre, J. V. (Assistant in Physics), Chief Chemist to the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada. Died, March 12, 1917, at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plants.
 - 53 (3) (1) Durling, Sergt. V. B., 132488, D. Company, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Demonstrator.)
 - 54 (4) Dyer, Pte. Chas. Edward, No. 841196, 14th (formerly 148th) Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action February 25th, 1917.
 55. (5) (8) Echenberg, Miss Rebecca (1914-15), St. John's Ambulance Corps, New Military Hospital, Rugeley Camp, Staffordshire, England.
 56. (2) Edmond, Capt. J. H. W., Imperial Munitions Board, Inspection Department, Quebec, Q. (Biology Building).
 57. (3) Elliott, Gunner Rowland Montague, No. 2341326 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April 1917) Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 58. (3) Elwell, R. W. D.—In an Alberta Oversea Regiment—Died at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.
 59. (3) Evans, Lieut. Harry I. (formerly Lance-Corporal, No. 347, No. 3 General Hospital, McGill) No. 4 Co., 1st Can. Divisional Train, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 60. (3) Fiske, H. J. M. (for a time of the Young Men's Christian Association with His Majesty's Forces on Active Service).
 61. (3) Flewelling, Pte. David Bruce, No. 475506 (formerly Universities Overseas 4th, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) 11th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded September 1916.
 62. (4) Flood, Lieut. R. R., 11th K.C.Y.L.I., Killinghall Camp, Harrowgate, England.
 63. (5) Ford, Pte. C. R., No. 110166, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles (School for Teachers, 1910-11). Wounded Dec. 1915. Invalided to Canada, July 1916.
 64. (3) Ford, Lance-Corpl. W. D., Universities Overseas (2nd) Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. (College Demonstrator.) Killed in action, June 1916.
 65. (4) Frank, Pte. William D., 177878, 87th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 66. (3) Fraser, Gunner J. C. Carl, 1261691 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, and 271st Can. Siege Battery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 67. (4) Gaetz, Pte. John Raymond, B. Co., 183711, 89th Battalion (Red Deer, Alberta), c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, May 9, 1917.
Gervers, Mrs. R. (see Kitchener, Miss M. E.)
 68. (4) Gibbon, Gunner J. Arnold, 339863, 69th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 69. (5) Gilson, Pte. Gordon Wyman, 177290 (School for Teachers, 1913-14), 4th Can. Div. Machine Gun Co. (formerly 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards). Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
 70. (4) Gordon, Lance-Corpl. Huntley G., 129319, 72nd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded July, 1917.
 71. (4) Graham, Gunner James W., No. 1251700, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A..

- C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
72. (4) Grove White, Eric, Royal Artillery.
 73. (7) Guy, Gunner Eric Ayliffe, No. 2341406 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 74. (3) Hacker, Lieut. James M. (formerly 3rd Battery, Heavy Brigade, Ives' Point, Halifax, N.S.), Royal Flying Corps, No. 4 School of Military Aeronautics, Toronto, Ont.
 75. (2) Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil (Poultry Dept.) 487470, 5th Universities Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action, September 15th, 1916.
 76. (7) Halpenny, Gunner R. M., No. 344917, 4th Reserve Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 77. (7) Hamilton, Gunner Geo. S., 349501, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 78. (4) Hamilton, Pte. James Y., No. 841362, 148th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 79. (3) Hamilton, Sergt. Richard I., 48554, Sec. 3 Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 80. (7) Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry (Vaudreuil, Que.) No. 487292, Universities Overseas (5th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action at Vimy, France, between April 9th and 10th, 1917.
 81. (4) Hammond, Lieut. Herbert Henwick, c/o Dominion Bank, 73 Cornhill, London, E.C. (Captain in 47th Battalion. Transferred to 15th Battery, 2nd Division.) Wounded Nov. 1916. Awarded Military Cross, November 1916, wounded May, 1917.
 82. (4) Hand, James Sanderson. United States Army Air Service.
 83. (7) Harrison, Gunner Austin St. B., 336808 (formerly 66th Battery, C.F.A., and 5th Reserve Battery C.F.A., and 2nd Can. Divisional Ammunition Column), 13th Battery C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Shell shock, April 1917. Returned to duty.
 84. (1) Harrison, Major F. C., A.A.G., i/c. Adm. Artillery Camp, Petawawa, Ont. (June 1 to Oct. 31, 1916, June 12 to Sept. 30, 1917).
 85. (4) Hart, Pte. Milburn M., 27743, F. Co., 15th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded May 1916. Ill March, 1917.
 86. (2) Harvey, Pte. William (Dining Dept.), 121145, A. Co. 60th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded 1916. Killed in action June, 1917.
 87. (4) Hatch, Gunner Earl Clifton, 1261681 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 271st Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 89. (1) (7) Heslop, Pte. Fred. G., A10976, Universities 1st Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Bursar's Office.) Wounded (Somme) Sept. 1916.
 90. (2) (7) Heslop, Pte. Richard Boyd, McGill 155, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Poultry Dept.) Dangerously ill Feb. 1917.
 91. (4) Hewson, Lieut. Henry Willis (1914-15), c/o Headquarters Royal Flying Corps, London England.
 92. (4) Higgmann, Lieut. C. Gordon, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Motor Boat Service), c/o General P.O., London, England.
 93. (4) Hill, Bombadier Gerald M., C. 41807, Trench Mortar Battery (formerly 2nd Brigade C.F.A.). Discharged, Montreal, P.Q., Feb. 21, 1917, medically unfit.
 94. (2) Hill, Pte. William Henry (Hort. Greenhouses), No. 2114984 (formerly 9th Reinforcement Draft, Canadian Army Service Corps), 11th Reserve Infantry. Discharged as medically unfit, Sept. 1, 1917. Arrived in Canada Aug. 28, 1917.
 95. (1) (7) Holcomb, Lieut. Cecil Howard, No. 1 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, B. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Bursar's Office.)
 96. (4) Holmes, Gunner William B., No. 2085329 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 97. (2) Hough, Pte. Alfred E. (Horticultural Dept.) No. 842092 (formerly H.Q. Co., 148th Battalion, C.E.F., D. Co. 16th Platoon). 3rd Can. Labor Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 98. (2) Hough, Lieut. Ralph E. (formerly Sergt., 48558, Sec. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent), 1st Can. Reserve Park, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 99. (3) Hyndman, Gunner Austin Elliott, No. 2341314 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917). Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 100. (3) Innes, Lt.-Col. Robt. (formerly 106th Overseas Batt'n., Nova Scotia Rifles), 87th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 101. (5) (8) Jack, Nursing Sister Charlotte C. (Teachers 1907-08), C.A.M.C., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 102. (4) Jacks, Lieut. Oliver L. (formerly Trooper, C. Squadron, King Edward Horse Divisional Cavalry, France). Awarded Military Cross, Oct. 1916.
 103. (4) Jones, Lieut. A. R. (formerly A. 10954, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co.

- Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Mr. Walter Jones, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, England. Wounded Nov. 1916.
104. (2) Jones, Pte. Charles Edward (Home Dairying Dept.) 489780 (formerly Universities Overseas, 6th, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) 4th Co., 16th Platoon, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 105. (3) Jones, Corporal Llewellyn R., No. 2341415, (Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 106. (4) Jones, Gunner Walter Norman, No. 2085343 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery) c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
 107. (5) Keddy, Pte. Russel Alfred, No. 466 (1915-16) Can. Army Dental Corps. c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 108. (1) Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer, 127072 (Horticultural Dept.), formerly 71st, 47th Overseas Battalion (Goderich, Ont.) C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded September, 1916.
 109. (4) Kelsall, Lance-Corpl. Arthur, A10938 (formerly Signaller, Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I.). Wounded 2nd June, 1916. Arrived in Canada invalided May 22nd, 1917. Discharged September 30th, 1917. Macdonald College, P.Q. Session, 1917-18.
 110. (7) Kennedy, Lance-Corpl. Philip, No. 378, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 111. (3) Kennedy, Lieut. Roderick Stuart, 12th West Yorkshires, c/o Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa, Ont. Wounded, 1915. Wounded July, 1916.
 112. (4) Kingsland, Flight-Lieut. Walter R., 84th Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, B. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 113. (4) (8) Kitchener, Miss Mary Edmee formerly Military Hospital, Walling, Lancashire, England). Now Mrs. R. Gervers.
 114. (4) Lefebvre, Pte. J. R., No. 387, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 115. (2) Levin, Sergt. Maurice T., 613317 (Poultry), 22nd Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action, 7th February, 1916.
 116. (4) Little, Pte. H. W., No. 9130, No. 2 Co., 117th (Eastern Townships) Battalion. C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 117. (4) Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant, Civil Prisoner of War in Germany, August, 1914. Ruhleben Camp, Spandau, Berlin, Germany.
 118. (4) Longworth, Lieut. F. J., 36th Howitzer Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Sept., 1917.
 119. (3) Lothian, Lieut. David E. (formerly 15th Battalion, King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Contingent), 5th Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, April 23rd, 1917.
 120. (3) MacBean, Pte. Kenneth, 907440 (formerly 195th), 102nd Battalion, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Gassed, August, 1917.
 121. (3) (1) McClintock, Lieut. L. D. (formerly acting-Bombardier, C. 41095, 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., 1st Can. Contingent). Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Demonstrator.) Wounded March 26th, 1917.
 122. (3) McCormick, Sergt. J. H. A., 10958, Universities (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Died of wounds (Somme), Sept. 1916.
 123. (4) McDairmid, Pte. Duncan David, 231708, 31st (formerly 202nd "Sportsman's") Battalion. Killed in action July 10th, 1917.
 124. (4) Macfarlane, Gunner Innes Parlane, 1261618 (formerly McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 271st (Can.) Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 125. (7) Macfarlane, Gunner John Douglas Barron, No. 2341414 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), 13th Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 126. (3) Macfarlane, Lieut. John Reginald Norman (formerly B. Co., Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion), Canadian Forestry Corps, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 127. (4) Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid, No. 814794, 87th (formerly 139th)-Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Missing August 15, 1917.
 128. (1) Macfarlane, Lieut. N. C. (Chemistry Dept.), (formerly Sergt. A10959, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), 236th Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Returned to Canada for special service, September, 1916; returned overseas Oct. 30th, 1917.
 129. (4) McGreer, Gunner Eric D., No. 2341430 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 130. (3) McKechnie, Pte. R. E., No. 397, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), invalided to Canada, August, 1916. Discharged April 30th, 1917. Address: Wyman, Que.
 131. (6) (8) McLaren, Miss Helen Gladys (Homemaker 1909-10) Military Nurse in France.
 132. (4) McLaren, Lieut. Quentin (formerly of Imperial Light Horse, Union of South Africa Forces, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa), Black Watch. Killed October, 1916.
 133. (7) MacLeod, Flight Sub-Lieut. Kenneth D., Royal Naval Air Service, No. 3

- Squadron, Wing 4, c/o General P.O., London, England.
134. (4) McMahon, Pte. A. E., 10943, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Wounded June 28th, 1916. Invalided; arrived in Canada June 22nd, 1917. c/o Macdonald College, P.Q., 1917-18.
 135. (7) McRae, Pte. Douglas, 458576 (Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.), 60th Battalion (Montreal). Killed in action March 30th, 1916.
 136. (6) (8) Mabe, Lieut. Lily M. (Nursing Sister), (Household Science Winter Short Course, 1913-14), C.A.M.C., First Contingent—formerly nurse in France, June, 1916. Transferred to No. 4 Can. General Hospital, Salonika, Greece.
 137. (4) Maskrey, Corp. Harold T., No. 748586, 60th Battalion (formerly 117th Eastern Townships Battalion) C.E.F. c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 138. (4) Matthews, Sergt. A. E., 8234 (formerly 2nd Battalion, 1st Can. Contingent) c/o D. of R. & O., 23 and 25 Earl's Ave., Folkestone, Kent, England. Wounded, Battle of Ypres, April 24th, 1915. Wounded October, 1917.
 139. (4) Matthews Gunner, G. D., 1261702 formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, 271st Canadian Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 140. (3) Matthews, Pte. Victor, 228493, 1st Can. Mounted Rifle Batt., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 141. (7) (2) (4) Millinchamp, Gunner William Edwin Frank (Live Stock Dept.) No. 2341429 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May 1917) Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 142. (4) Milne, Lieut. A. R. (formerly Lance-Corporal, A10955, 16th Platoon), P. P. C. L. I., c/o Mrs. D. King, 50 Griffiths Road, Wimbleton, England. Awarded Military Medal, Nov. 1916.
 143. (3) Mitchell, 2nd-Lieut. Homer D. (formerly Pte. No. 406, No. 3 General Hospital, McGill, C.E.F.), 8th Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 144. (4) Montgomery, Sergt. Arthur R., 85151, 4th Battery Heavy Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded November, 1916.
 145. (3) Morris, Gunner Campbell, 2341311 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 146. (2) Morris, Act.-Sergt. William M. (Dining Dept.), 17th (formerly 13th) Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 147. (7) Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold, 183757, 102nd Battalion, C.E.F. Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.
 148. (7) Mullen, Gunner Harold S., No. 302918, 3rd Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Hudson Que.)
 149. (7) Murphy, 2nd.-Lieut. Allen I., Royal Flying Corps, 50th Reserve Squadron. Accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30th, 1917.
 150. (3) (1) Newton, Lieut. Robert (formerly Adjutant 9th Canadian Artillery Brigade) E. Battery, Can. Anti-Aircraft, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Demonstrator.) Wounded July, 1916.
 151. (3) Newton, Bombardier William, 1260343 (formerly 62nd Battery, 15th Brigade), 58th Battery, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 152. (7) Nicholson, Gunner William F. (Point Fortune, Que.), 302860, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Sergt. W. L. Quimper, 224th, Can. Forestry Battalion, 54 Victoria St., London, S.W., England. Wounded, October, 1916.
 153. (4) Norcross, Gunner A. C., No. 1261677 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 271st Can. Siege Battery, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 154. (6) (8) Ogilvie, Miss Margaret E. (1907-8 and 1908-9), Mount Dore Military Hospital, Bournemouth, England.
 155. (4) Ogilvie, Driver Walter Drummond, No. 344867, 74th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 156. (4) Ogilvie, Pte. W. N., 466643, 10th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Ypres, August, 1916. Wounded at Somme, Sept. 26th, 1916.
 157. (6) (8) Parkins, Miss Jessie Frances (Short Course, Jan. 1909), Nurse.
 158. (7) Parsons, Gunner Cyril B. (Hudson, Que.), No. 302893, 6th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 159. (4) Paterson, Pte. W. J. A10965, Machine Gun Section, P.P.C.L.I. Wounded and missing June 1916. Wounded and prisoner of war Sept. 1916. (Sept., 1916: Dept 2, Squad 161, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany. — January, 1917: Battalion 2, Company 1, Mannheim, Germany.)
 160. (2) Payment, Pte. John P. (Live Stock Dept.), No. 1057239, 245th Battalion, C. E. F., London, England.
 161. (4) Peterson, Pte. C. F. (formerly No. 3, General Hospital, McGill), 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 162. (4) Piddington, Major Arthur G., B. Battery, 119th Brigade, R.F.A., B.E.F., Salonika, Greece.
 163. (2) Pike, J. Everett (Poultry Dept.), 457991, Universities Overseas (3rd) Co.

- Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
164. (4) Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry, 133194, 73rd Highlanders, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded April 1917. Awarded Military Medal, May 1917.
 165. (2) Portelance, Pte. Joseph, Jr. (Repair Shop) No. 457413, 14th (formerly 23rd) Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action May 1916.
 166. (3) Presley, Pte. Fred Y., Base Hospital No. 6, U.S.A. Army Medical Corps, via New York, France.
 167. (4) Pye, Pte. Herbert Stevens, 177379, Grenadier Guards (Montreal), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Nov. 1916. Invalided to Canada; arrived June 24th, 1917.
 168. (4) Rankin, Pte. T. B. G., 475535 (formerly Universities Overseas, 4th, Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Jan. 1917.
 169. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. A. E. (formerly Lance-Corpl., McGill 165 Universities Overseas, 2nd, Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), C.M.G. Depot, Crowborough, Sussex, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Demonstrator.)
 170. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. L. C., 245th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Cereal Department.)
 171. (3) Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme (formerly 66th Battery C.F.A.), Reserve Brigade C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 172. (4) Reid, Lieut. Edwin George Ballantyne (formerly Private, 2250509 Forestry Company) Forestry and Railway Construction Depot, M.D. No. 2, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
 173. (1) (8) Reid, Miss Jenny, Organization Women's Agric. Labor, South of Scotland.
 174. (4) Reid, Gunner William John, No. 2341313 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 175. (4) Rey, Alphonse Marius, French Republican Forces.
 176. (4) Richardson, Pte. J. J. G., 65829, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 25th Battalion, Victoria Rifles (Montreal), 2nd Can. Contingent. Killed in action June 1916.
 177. (1) (8) Richmond, Miss Dorothy, Mass-euse, Voluntary Aid Detachment, Military Hospital, France.
 178. (2) Rigole, Octore (Farm Dept.) Royal Belgian Forces.
 179. (2) Robertson, Pte. Harry, No. 841159, A. Co. 148th Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action, February 1917. (Cereal Dept.)
 180. (6) (8) Robertson, Miss Irene Frances (Homemaker, 1911-12), nurse.
 181. (3) Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon, 44th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded March, 1917.
 182. (4) Robinson, Acting-Bombadier Herbert H., 346858, Can. Garrison Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Gassed July 1917.
 183. (3) Robinson, Sergt.-Major James Milton, No. 7 Sanitary Section (formerly Divisional Cyclists Platoon), C.E.F., London, England.
 184. (4) Routh Act.-Farrier-Sergt. Huntley D., No. 336887, 66th Battery, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 185. (3) Roy, Cadet-Wing Harold Bower, 74921, Royal Flying Corps, Long Branch, Ont.
 186. (4) Roy, Lance-Corpl. J. S., 111446, 6th Mounted Rifles (Halifax, N.S.), c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
 187. (3) (1) Savage, Captain Alfred, C. A. V. C., 11th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Veterinarian.)
 188. (6) (8) Scott, Miss Patience W., nurse and interpreter at French Military Hospital in Paris.
 189. (1) Sharpe, Battalion Sergt.-Major J. W., 457133, 60th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
 190. (4) Sherar, Pte. William D. (1914-15), No. 1054295, 244th Overseas Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 191. (4) Signoret, Sergt.-Major M. C., (formerly 319e Reserve, 21e Cie. French Republican Forces, Lisieux, France, and 4th Batt. 11 Camp Barracque No. 1433, Prisoners' Camp, Limburg a/Lahn, Germany). Transferred to Switzerland. Address in care his father: M. Signoret, 4 rue Buenos-Aires, Paris, France.
 192. (2) Simmons, Gunner A. (Live Stock Dept.) No. 349210, No. 1 Section, 1st Can. Div. Ammunition Column, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 193. (7) Skinner, Pte. Clarence T., 487268, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 194. (4) Smillie, Sergt. Henry M., 1835 Subordinate Staff, c/o Canadian Divisional Headquarters, c/o P.O., London, England.
 195. (2) Smith, Sergt. W. J., 24209 (13th Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Canadian Contingent, Pay Office, C.E.F., Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S.W., England. Wounded June 6th, 1915. (College Express man.)
 196. (3) Spencer, Sergt. Charles Martyn, No. 21348, 18th Reinforcement, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 197. (4) Spendlove, Pte. J. R., A10936, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Arrived in Canada; invalided December 17th, 1916, and discharged May 23rd, 1917. Address,

- Maple Lane Farm, R. F. D., No. 1, Katevale, Que.
198. (3) Spicer, Cadet E. C., No. 74656, 42 Wing, Royal Flying Corps, Camp Borden, Ont.
199. (4) Standish, Gunner C. G., No. 2341478 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
200. (1) Stephen, Lieut.-Engineer Charles R. N., H.M.S. "Glorious," c/o G.P.O., London, England.
201. (7) Stephenson, Gunner Harold J. P., No. 302667, 3rd Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
202. (4) St. George, Pte. Percival T., 63821 tillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (formerly 23rd Battalion Detail), No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
203. (7) Storey, Gunner William Rae, No. 302979 (formerly 3rd Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery) Reserve Brigade, C. F. A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
204. (4) Sutherland, Pte. John Douglas, 1081762, D. Co., No. 1 Construction Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
205. (1) Tawse, Gunner William John, No. 335042, 64th Battery, C.F.A. (Guelph, Ont.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
206. (2) Taylor, Corporal Wheeler Thomas (painter), No. 844, 2nd Reserve Park, C.A.S.C., 2nd Contingent, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
207. (2) Thompson, Corporal Horace, 121436, D. Co., 69th Battalion (St. John, N.B.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
208. (7) Thompson, Lance-Corpl. Roswell, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
209. (1) (8) Torrance, Miss Marjorie G. I., Granville Hospital, Ramsgate, England; Hammersmith Military Orthopaedic Hospital; Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, London N., England. Returned to Canada Oct., 1917. Address: 149 Metcalfe St., Montreal, Que.
210. (4) Turner, Pte. William H., 23194, No. 2 Company, R.M.R. 14th Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent. Died of wound June 5th, 1916.
211. (4) Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar (formerly Private, B. Co. 8th Platoon, 24th Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Can. Contingent), B. Section, Squad 2, No. 8020. Armoured cars attached to Russian Legion. Awarded St. George's Cross of Russia for service in Roumania. Killed in Galicia July 1st, 1917.
212. (4) Walsh, Trooper G. Brock, Squadron C. Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles (Sherbrooke, Que.), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
213. (2) Weir, Pte. Andrew (Live Stock Dept.), No. 133254 (formerly 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada) Canadian Army Corps, Headquarters, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
214. (1) Weir, Lieut. Douglas (formerly Canadian Army Service Corps, Quebec, Q.), Canadian Forestry Corps, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
215. (4) Wilcox, Pte. Charles J., No. 63903, 23rd Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded about February, 1916.
216. (3) Williams, Captain Charles McAlister (formerly 106th Overseas Battalion) Canadian Forestry Corps, 54 Victoria St., London, S.W., England.
217. (3) Williamson, Lieut. H. F. (formerly No. 481, No. 3 General Hospital, McGill), 157th Siege Battery, R.F.A., B. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
218. (4) Williamson, Corp. John, 66063, 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada (Montreal, Q.), 2nd Canadian Contingent. Killed in action at St. Eloi, April 11th, 1916.
219. (4) Wilson, Pte. Charles A., 110582 (formerly Trooper, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles, Sherbrooke, P.Q.). Wounded June 1916, Invalided; arrived in Canada June 23, 1917. c/o "A" Unit, Military Hospital Commission, Montreal, P.Q.
220. (4) Woodward, Gunner William Moore, No. 1341316 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
221. (4) Wright, Gunner E. S., 335933, 65th Battery, C.F.A. (Woodstock, N.B.), C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
222. (4) Young, Lieut. George R., 85th Battalion (formerly 185th), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded July, 1917.
223. (4) Delany, Cadet T. H., No. 152571, Cadet Wing, Royal Flying Corps, Long Branch, Ont.

Killed in Action.

1. Bailey, Corporal Hugh R., Battle of Langemarck, April 24, 1915.
2. Dashwood, Lieut. John Lovell, April 13, 1917.
3. Dean, Pte. George Frederick, Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
4. Dyer, Charles Edward, February 25th, 1917.
5. Ford, Lance-Corporal W. D., June, 1916.
6. Gilson, Pte. Gordon Wyman, at Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.
7. Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil, September 16th, 1916.
8. Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry, Battle of Vimy Ridge, between April 9th and 10th, 1917.
9. Harvey, Pte. William, June 1917.
10. Levin, Sergt. Maurice T., February 7th, 1916.

11. McCormick, Sergt. J. H., died of wounds, September, 1916.
12. McDiarmid, Pte. Duncan David, July 10th, 1917.
13. McLaren, Lieut. Quentin, October, 1916.
14. McRae, Douglas, March 30th, 1916.
15. Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold, Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.
16. Murphy, Second-Lieut. Allen I., accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30, 1917.
17. Portelance, Joseph, Jr., May 20th, 1916.
18. Richardson, Pte. J. J. G., June, 1916.
19. Robertson, Pte. Harry, February, 1917.
20. Turner, Pte. William Henry, died of wounds at No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, June 5th, 1916.
21. Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar, Battle in Galicia, July 1, 1917.
22. Williamson, Corp. John, April 11th, 1916, at St. Eloi.

Died.

1. Dupre, J. V., at Old Point Comfort, Va., March 12th, 1917, as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plants.
2. Edwell, R. W. D., at Calgary, Alberta, October 31, 1915.

Missing.

1. Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid, August 15th, 1917.

Prisoners of War.

1. Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant (Civil).
2. Paterson, Pte. Wm. J.
3. Signoret, Sergt.-Major M. C.

Wounded.

1. Adamson, Pte. Douglas G., April, 1917.
2. Beattie, Gunner S. Kenneth, September 30th, 1916.
3. Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles, October, 1915.
4. Blinn, Pte. Sydney H., October, 1916.
5. Boulden, Lieut. C. E., August 16th, 1916.
6. Boyle, Pte. Albert Stanley, March, 1916.
7. Buckland, Private W. B., June, 1916 (7 wounds); April, 1917.
8. Carter, Pte. G. B., July 4th, 1915.
9. (Conroy, Vincent) Connor, Pte. J. O., wounded at the Dardenelles, June 24th, 1915; wounded at Beaumont Hamel, Ancre, France, Nov. 13th, 1916.
10. Dodd, Pte. John J., "Gassed," September, 1917.
11. Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., June, 1916.
12. Drayton, Lieut. F. L., November, 1916 (on the Somme).
13. Flewelling, Pte. D. Bruce, September, 1916.
14. Ford, Lance-Corporal C. R., December, 1915.

15. Gaetz, Pte. J. R., May 9th, 1917.
16. Gordon, Lance-Corporal, H. G., July, 1917.
17. Hammond, Lieut. Herbert R., Nov., 1916; May, 1917.
18. Harrison, Gunner Austen St. B. (shell shock), April, 1917. Returned to duty.
19. Hart, Pte. Milburn M., May, 1916. Ill March, 1917.
20. Harvey, Pte. William, 1916.
21. Heslop, Pte. Fred, September, 1916.
22. Heslop, R. B., dangerously ill, February, 1917.
23. Jones, Pte. A. R., November, 1916.
24. Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer, September, 1916.
25. Kelsall, Lance-Corporal Arthur, June 2nd, 1916.
26. Kennedy, Lieut. R. S., 1915, July, 1916.
27. Longworth, Lieut. F. J., September, 1917.
28. Lothian, Lieut. David E., April 23rd, 1917.
29. MacBean, Pte. Kenneth, gassed, August, 1917.
30. McClintock, Lieut. L. D., March 26th, 1917.
31. McMahon, Pte. A. E., June, 1916.
32. Matthews, Sergt. A. E., Battle of Ypres, April 24th, 1915; Oct., 1917.
33. Montgomery, Sergt. A. R., November, 1916.
34. Newton, Lieut. Robert, July, 1916.
35. Nicholson, Gunner William F., October, 1916.
36. Ogilvie, Private W. N., August, 1916; October, 1916.
37. Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry, April, 1917.
38. Pye, Pte. Herbert S., November, 1916.
39. Rankin, Pte. T. B. G., January, 1917.
40. Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon, March, 1917.
41. Robinson, Act.-Bombardier H. H., gassed, July, 1917.
42. Roy, Lance-Corporal J. S., June, 1916.
43. Sharpe, Battalion Sergt.-Major, June, 1916.
44. Smith, Corporal W. J., June 6th, 1915.
45. Wilcox, Pte. Charles J., about February, 1916.
46. Wilson, Trooper Charles A., June, 1916.
47. Young, Lieut. G. R., July, 1917.
48. Dashwood, Lieut. John Lovel, August, 1916.

Returned to Canada.

1. Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth, invalided.
2. Black, Company Sergeant-Major Charles, invalided.
3. Boulden, Lieut. C. E., invalided.
4. Carter, Pte. Guy B., invalided.
5. Connell, George, work completed.
6. (Conroy, Pte. Vincent) Connor, J. O., invalided.
7. Creaghan, Flight Sub-Lieut. G. F., on sick leave, Sept., 1917.
8. Drayton, Lieut. F. L., invalided.

- 9. Ford, Pte. C. B., invalided.
- 10. Hill, Bombadier Gerald M., invalided.
- 11. Hill, Pte. William Henry, medically unfit.
- 12. Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert, September, 1917.
- 13. Kelsall, Lance-Corpl. Arthur, invalided.
- 14. Kennedy, Lieut. R. S.
- 15. McKechnie, Pte. R. E., invalided.
- 16. McMahon, Pte. A. E., invalided.
- 17. Mabe, Nursing Sister L. M., Sept., 1917.
- 18. Pye, Pte. H. Stevens, invalided.
- 19. Spendlove, J. R., invalided.
- 20. Torrance, Miss Marjorie, October, 1917.
- 21. Wilson, Pte. Charles A., invalided June 23rd, 1917.

Decorations Awarded.

- 1. Craik, Pte. Oliver S., Military Medal, 1917.
- 2. Critchley, Major Walter R., D.S.O., July, 1917.
- 3. Dashwood, Lieut. John Lovell, Military Cross, June, 1917.
- 4. Hammond, Lieut. H. R., Military Cross, November, 1916.
- 5. Jacks, Lieut. G. L., Military Cross, October, 1916.
- 6. Milne, Lance-Corporal A. R., Military Medal, November, 1916.
- 7. Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry, Military Medal, May, 1917.
- 8. Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar, St. George's Cross of Russia for service in Roumania.

Summary.

Number of persons enlisted, etc. 223
classified as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Staff	20	4	24
Employees	29	0	29
School of Agriculture:			
Graduates	42	0	42
Other students	98	1	99

School for Teachers:			
Graduates and other students	7	2	9
School for Household Science:			
Graduates and other students	0	7	7
High School:			
Graduates and other pupils	25	0	25
	221	14	235
Less those entered in two divisions.			12
			—223

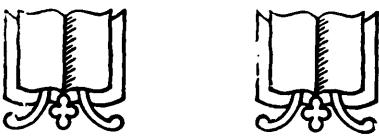
Killed in action	22
Died	2
Missing	1
Prisoners of war	3
Wounded	48
Returned to Canada	19
Decorations awarded	8
Commissions taken out	50

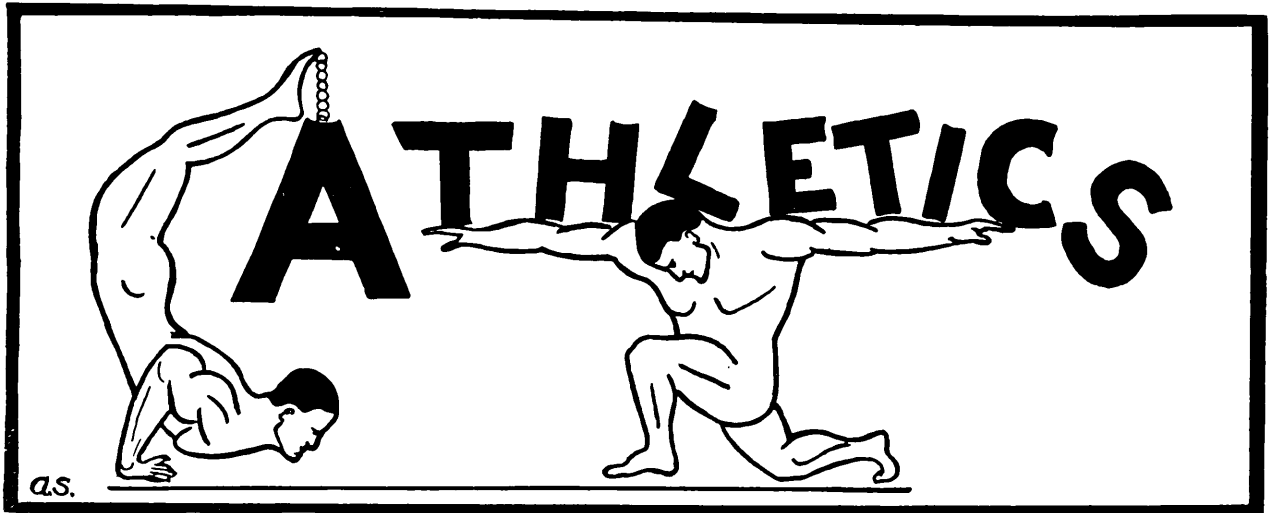
College Opened November 1st, 1907.

School of Agriculture—Graduates.

First students graduated	1911
Total graduates to date	122
Graduates enlisted	42
Commissions taken out	18
Killed in action	2
Died	1
Wounded	9
Decorated	None
Returned to Canada	4

Kindly advise the Principal, Macdonald College, P.Q., of any additions to the above list, or any corrections, or of the numbers and units in cases where the same are wanting.





M. C. A. A.

A GAIN we have come together to hold up our standard in all its branches, but when it comes to our regular line up in athletics we are handicapped for the want of men in the various classes; nevertheless, we intend to keep up all the sports if possible. The majority of our men students this year are in the Freshmen class, thus giving us a large percentage of new material to work into our routine. The committee is arranging a schedule of inter-class games in baseball and basket-ball to be played during the year as usual, but no league games will be scheduled as yet known. Owing to the fact that our Senior classes have too few men to put on teams in both basket-ball and baseball, the committee is contemplating the arrangement of a schedule of indoor games between the Juniors staff members and the Agricultural students.

Owing to circumstances this year, it has been impossible to hold a field day, which in all other years has been a day looked forward to with great enthusiasm. This year we find our number minus our most enthusiastic members, as some of them are carrying out their keen spirit for athletic work in the form of military tactics for our defence across the sea.

and others have taken up work in different lines with the hope of rejoining us in the future.

Soccer and rugby football are beyond consideration as far as league games are concerned, but inter-class games will be played in both, and especially in soccer for the "Boving Cup," which is now held by Class '18.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association is as follows:—

Hon. President—H. Barton.

Hon. Vice-President—A. Ness.

President—R. J. M. Reid.

Vice-President—R. A. Derick.

Secretary—A. L. Hay.

Treasurer—E. Dobie.

Committee—E. E. Boulden, '18; F. B. Kinsman, '18; C. Henry, '19; N. Kutzman, '19; A. W. Peterson, '20; A. Pesner, '20; J. Baldwin, '21; J. Parker, '21.

The above committee has been well chosen, and with the co-operation of all men students will ensure a successful year in athletics.

BASEBALL.

It has been customary in previous years for the Freshmen to challenge the students of the upper years to a game of baseball. This year the upper years are rather small in numbers, and some-

what shy of baseball talent, so the challenge was left open to the Sophomore class alone. However, on October 13, the Freshmen-Sophomore baseball game was played off without any previous practise. Very good playing was exhibited by both sides, especially in the infield, and a good game was the result. Two home runs were scored which caused a little

excitement, as well as did the few showers of rain which fell while the game was going on. A seven-inning game was played in which the Sophomores led from the start, and ended with a score of 14—9 in favor of the former class.

The batteries for the Sophomores were Pesner, Derick and Ness, and for the Freshmen, Rochon, Baldwin and Parker.

Girls' Athletics

The first meeting of the Athletic Association was held on Monday evening, October 1st, in the Gymnasium. Miss Hodges took the meeting, and the following officers were elected for the coming year:—

Hon. President—Miss Hodges.

President—Miss Estelle Amaron.

Vice-President—Miss J. Fowler.

Sec.-Treasurer—Miss J. Sorley.

Executive Committee.

Section A.

President—Miss Bright.

Secretary—Miss Field.

Section B.

President—Miss McDougall.

Secretary—Miss Jackson.

Section C.

President—Miss S. Read.

Secretary—Miss Richardson.

Section D.

President—Miss Montaine.

Secretary—Miss H. Grady.

Domestic Science Seniors.

President—Miss Cavanagh.

Secretary—Miss Buzzell.

Domestic Science Juniors.

President—Miss M. Taylor.

Secretary—Miss C. Magee.

TENNIS.

The Macdonald College Tennis Team challenged R.V.C. in a tennis tournament to take place on Saturday, October 13th, but owing to the rain on that day the match was not held.

R.V.C. returned the challenge, and a match was held on the R.V.C. grounds on October 20th.

The following girls played:—

R.V.C.		Macdonald.	
Miss Fowler	vs.	Miss Mowatt	
Miss Abbott	vs.	Miss Cunningham	
Miss Muir	vs.	Miss Warnock	
{ Miss Davidson	vs	Miss Fowler	}
{ Miss Hay		Miss E. Hay	

After the tournament, the Macdonald girls were entertained at lunch in the R.V.C., and returned home in the afternoon well pleased with their day, in spite of the fact that R.V.C. proved victorious, both in singles and doubles.

We are very fortunate in having Miss D. M. Hodges for our new physical training instructor this year.

Miss Hodges is a Graduate of Chelsea College of Physical Education, London, England. She was formerly in charge of physical education at the works of Messrs. Cadbury, Bournville, England,

and has come to us from the Y.W.C.A., Ottawa.

BASKET-BALL.

In basket-ball no important games have as yet been held, but several inter-section matches have been played.

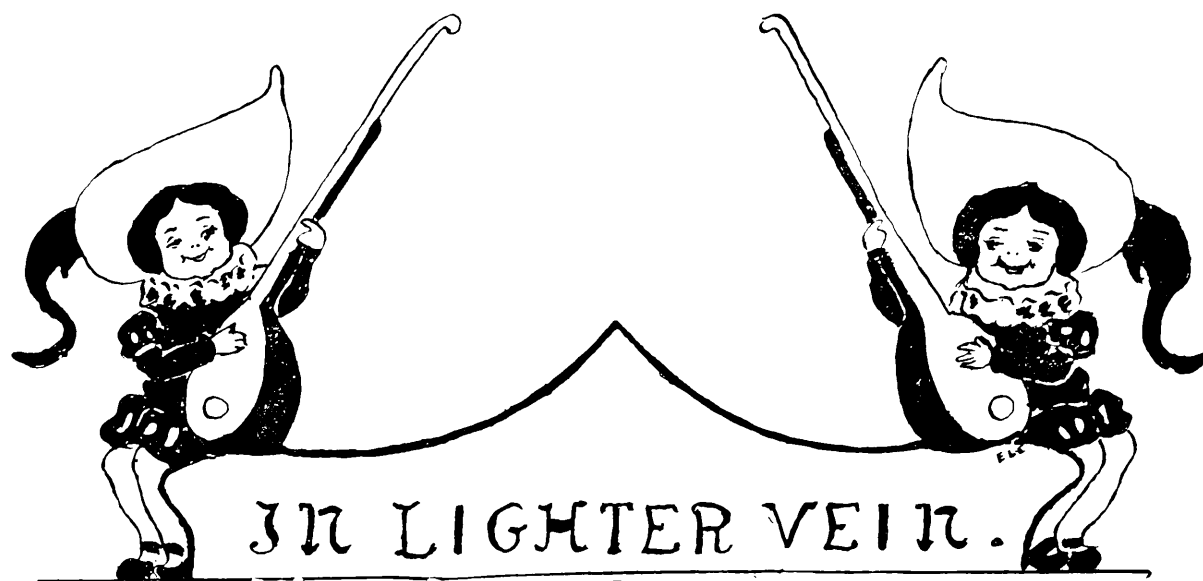
The base-ball evening, when Mr. Summerby comes to coach us, has proved very popular, and a good number of girls turn out, all eager to learn. We are all grateful to Mr. Summerby for giving us his time, and we can assure him it is appreciated.

SWIMMING.

Swimming classes have been begun under the direction of Miss Hodges. There are Beginners' Classes for those who cannot swim, and Life-Saving Classes for those who can. Several of the girls soon hope to be able to take their life-saving certificates and bronze medals, and after these to work for the silver medal.

Miss Hodges has also organized a Red Cross Dancing Class. This takes place on Wednesday evenings, and is very popular.
M.R.T.





SLACKERS.

Yes, twenty-seven members of the senior
class at Princeton

Have never kissed a maiden, they are
very proud to say.

They revel in the glory that the germ
osculatory

Has had no chance to bite 'em and
they're hale and sound today.

I would not call them heroes. They
are slackers, pure and simple.

They've dodged responsibility and
stultified their frats.

These twenty-seven sisses who ignore
the charming misses,

Should be given good positions in the
future—trimming hats.

* * *

Prof. Barton: "We plan to use Poles
to clean out this ditch later on in the
year."

Arnold: "Poles! Do you put shovels
on the ends of them, sir?"

* * *

We hear that one of McMahon's neigh-
bors is quite worried about his taking
entomology. She wants to know if it
is anything like tuberculosis, and if he
caught it in the trenches.

One of the big questions bothering
the Science is whether an agricultural
student, after finishing his course would
make a good office boy.

* * *

Mr. Hammond: "Are you related to
the McClintock that was here several
years ago?"

Miss McClintock: "Yes; I'm his
brother."

* * *

CAN SOMEONE TELL US—

Why Gilbert is always late?

If he enjoys his visits to Billy's?

If Dobie has given up his O.P.T.?

What has become of Brock's cane?

Where the freshmen spirit is?

Why the freshies like to watch their
class-mates shine shoes?

Who are Bino's troubles?

When Dobie is going to get that
fudge?

Why the science girls like Mr. Ricker?

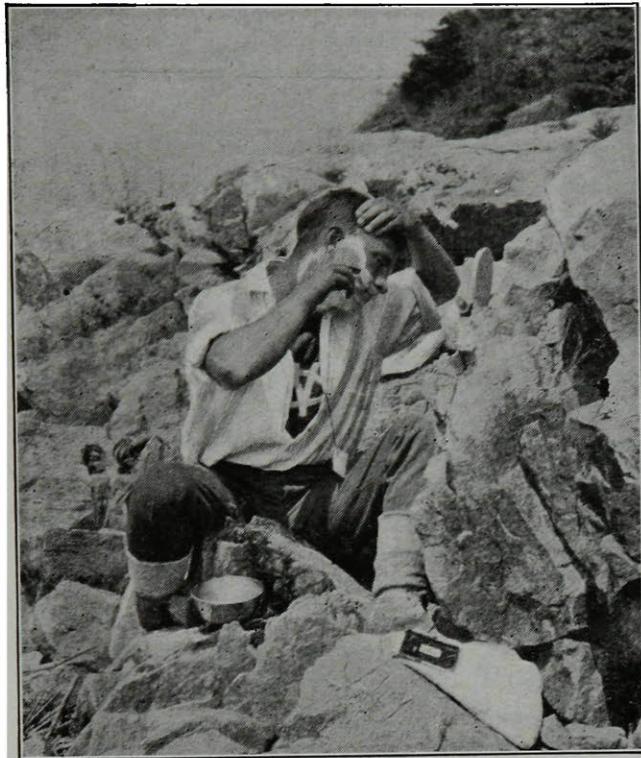
What became of Becky's cake?

Who it is that is trying to flirt with
Singer?

Where Arnold left his hat?

About the Science girl who prefers
to sleep instead of going to chemistry?

Who is on the Lit. Executive?



The Ex-Editor "roughing it", but enjoying a smooth Gillette shave

Conditions make no Difference to the
GILLETTE Safety Razor

When your shaving mirror rests on a rock in the heart of a camping paradise—when your beard is tough, sun-cured and wiry—so long as you have soap and water the Gillette will give you the same clean, smooth shave that you get in a tiled, enamelled bathroom. It's the one razor that is always keen and ready for action—that never drags or disappoints.

Don't "ride" the Gillette—don't try to "hoe" your beard off with it! Hold it lightly—draw it across your face with the Angle Stroke necessary to make any edged tool cut smoothly—and you'll wonder what has made your beard so soft and easy to shave.

Gillette Safety Razor Company of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory: Gillette Building, Montreal.

HEARD IN ENTOMOLOGY.

Speaking of bugs, how's your aunt?

* * *

Dewey (on retiring) to his "wife":
"Whatever you do, Boiley, don't let me
oversleep in the morning. If you don't
wake yourself, wake me, anyhow."

* * *

The belle in the church choir calls
more young men to worship than the one
in the steeple.

* * *

S.-M. Werry: Do you chew gum on
parade?

Mr. Bryce: No, sir.

S.-M. Werry: What do you chew then,
the rag?

* * *

Dewey, to Mr. Gorham: Is the short
course class a nice class to teach?

Mr. Gorham: Yes, very nice.

* * *

Is Boulden a sheep man? Ask him
about his ticks.

* * *

PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.

She—Don't be downhearted, Richard,
even if father does say you'll be young
enough to marry five years from now.

He—Oh, I don't care for myself, but
how about you?—Exchange.

* * *

The hard-working storekeeper had
vainly ransacked his stock in his effort
to please an old lady who wanted to
purchase a present for her grand-
daughter. For the fifteenth time she
picked up and critically examined a neat
little purse. "Are you quite sure that
this is a genuine alligator skin?" she
asked.

"Positive, madam," quoth the dealer;
"I shot the alligator myself."

"It looks rather soiled," said the
lady.

"That, madam, is where it struck the
ground when it fell off the tree."

* * *

There are metres of measure,
And metres of tone,
But the best of all metres
Is to meet her alone.

* * *

Are you a tramp?—"No, mum; I'm
a food conserver. Have you any old
food you don't want wasted?"

* * *

Jean—This fish is bad.

Mabel—That can't be so—they say
it was cured last week.

Jean—Ha! It must have had a re-
lapse, then.

* * *

Jacky: "Is Vera awake?"
No! but Edith Calder.

* * *

*HEARD IN THE VICINITY OF THE
MATHEMATICS ROOM.*

"I say, Ethel, have you any mi-
crobes?"

"Whatever for?"

"Well, I just read they multiply ra-
pidly, and I thought they might help
me in mathematics."

* * *

A wave on which many a poor fel-
low has been carried away is the wave
of a lace-edged cambric handkerchief.

* * *

We heard "Maw" was out "Haying"
the night of October, the twenty-seventh.

* * *

WANTED.

Position for experienced stoker.—Ap-
ply to Miss B. D.

Let the Boy Have His Turn

—he's going to take your place among the sportsmen of the years to come. Let him learn to shoot now. It will make a manly man of him.

Dominion 22's

are the cartridges that hundreds of Canadian boys are shooting to-day. Teach your boy to use them. The same big "D" trade-mark that guarantees the shells and cartridges you use guarantees the boy's 22's. Write for our method of teaching the boy to shoot — "Handbook of Rifle Shooting."

Dominion Cartridge Co.
Limited

Montreal

5



SONG OF SECTION "C."

Ripping, ripping, ripping,
 With muttered words and low;
 For all our hours of careful work
 Thus, ruthlessly must go;
 Our clothes are most attractive,
 But they never are complete
 Until we've rip'd and rip'd and rip'd,
 And all that work repeat.

*OVERHEARD at TABLE THIRTEEN
 FROM TABLE SIX.*

Dobie—Say; I can't find any chicken
 in this chicken pie.

Arnold—Well, would you expect to
 find a dog in a dog biscuit?

* * *

Who was the discreet girl, who mustered
 up enough courage to mix red
 pepper in the meat substitute for the
 faculty?

Did you see Alda roll the tennis
 Court?

No! but I saw Mary Mowat.

* * *

Miss B.—Take those pins out of your
 mouth.

Mary hesitates.

Miss B.—Don't you now that a girl
 swallowed a pin in sewing class last
 year, and was operated upon?

Mary, in a stage whisper—"What for?
 A-pin-dicitis.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

It was anonymously agreed that the
 Y.M.C.A. reception was a disqualified
 success, everybody having a perfectly
 delirious time. The girls were simply
 delicious.

